FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 87 *4 May 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

SALT Delegations Meet in Geneva For Session — AA 1 — 1/A6
IZVESTIYA on USSR's Arms Control, Disarmament Iniatives — AA 1 — 1/A6
[Editorial 30 Apr]

CSCE/MBFR

Vienna Interparliamentary CSCE Talks Open — BB 1 — 1/A8

GENERAL

Patolichev Holds Talks With Bulgarian, FRG Trade Officials — A 1 — 1/A9
[IZVESTIYA 29 Apr]
UNESCO Holds Executive Session in Paris — A 1 — 1/A9
Kutakov Address — A 1 — 1/A9
No Contradiction Between Detente, Ties With Liberated Countries — A 2 — 1/A10
[Demchenko in PRAVDA 30 Apr]
Petrov Comments on UN Special Session on Namibia — A 3 — 1/A11
World TU Congress Issues 'Action and Orientation' Document — A 3 — 1/A11
[TRUD 28 Apr]

UNITED STATES

PRAVDA's Zhukov Scores Pentagon Plan for New Bomb — B 1 — 1/B5
Administration Backs No Changes in U.S.-USSR Trade Law — B 2 — 1/B6
U.S.-Israeli Differences Are Purely 'Tactical' — B 2 — 1/B6
[Vasilyev in PRAVDA 30 Apr]
U.S. Maneuvers To Consolidate Position in Mideast [Levchenko] — B 3 — 1/B7
PLO Opens Information Center in U.S. Capital — B 4 — 1/B8
U.S. Continues To Cooperate With South Africa [Gan] — B 4 — 1/B8
Soviet People Protest John Harris Death Sentence — B 5 — 1/B9

CHINA

AFP: Sino-Soviet Border Negotiations Reopen in Peking — C 1 — 1/C10
PRC Government Delegation Begins Tour of Western Europe — C 1 — 1/C10

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Brezhnev Begins Official Visit to West Germany — E 1 — 1/B11
Leaves Moscow — E 1 — 1/B11
Overflight Messages to Gierek, Husak — E 1 — 1/B11
Brezhnev Arrives in FRG — E 2 — 1/B12
Arrival Activities — E 2 — 1/B12
DKP Statement Welcomes Brezhnev — E 3 — 1/B13

Earlier Comments by Chancellor	E 4	1/B14
FRG Anticipates Visit	E 4	1/B14
[Grigoryev, Mikhaylov in PRAVDA 29 Apr]		
IZVESTIYA Attacks UK Marshal's Anti-Soviet Remarks	E 7	1/C3
[Vasilyev in IZVESTIYA 3 May]		
Dolgikh Holds Lisbon Talks With Portuguese CP Leader	E 8	1/C4
CPSU's Afanasyev Views Spanish-Soviet, CPSU-PCE Relations	E 8	1/C4
[Madrid MUNDO OBRERO 27 Apr-3 May]		
PCF Leader Accuses French Socialists of Dumping Joint Program	E 10	1/C6
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA		
Arab World Indignant Over Carter's Remarks	F 1	1/C7
Additional Report	F 1	1/C7
Situation in Lebanon Tense; Israel Refuses To Withdraw	F 2	1/C8
Plan for Fifth Column [Stoklitskiy]	F 2	1/C8
Nabulus Mayor Asks Isrealis To Lift Curfew	F 3	1/C9
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA		
French Buildup in Chad Contravenes Cease-Fire Accord	H 1	1/C10
[Volodin in IZVESTIYA]		
African Socialism's Probourgeois Position Discredits It	H 1	1/C10
Seychelles Union Official Says Islands on Socialist Path	H 2	1/C11
Ethiopian Program a Major Document for Revolutionary Africa	H 3	1/C12
SOUTH ASIA		
Brezhnev, Kosygin, Gromyko Congratulate Afghan Leaders	J 1	1/C13
World Recognition of New Afghan Republic Growing	J 1	1/C13
Afghan Statement on Foreign Policy	J 2	1/C14
New Government Meets	J 2	1/C14
Bangladesh Foreign Secretary Visits Moscow 25-27 Apr	J 2	1/C14
[IZVESTIYA 29 Apr]		
Soviet, Pakistani Leaders Exchange Greetings Messages [PRAVDA 1 May]	J 2	1/C14
USSR Launches Propaganda Campaign in East Kashmir	J 3	1/D1
[Sathu in DAILY TELEGRAPH 29 Apr]		
Briefs: Indian Ambassador in Kiev	J 3	1/D1
SOUTHEAST ASIA		
Fresh Fighting In Southern Thailand Reported	K 1	1/D2
Kulik Named New USSR Ambassador to Malaysia	K 1	1/D2
[PRAVDA 24 Apr]		
INDOCHINA		
Vietnamese CP Official Hits Cambodia During May Day Speech	L 1	1/D3
[PRAVDA 1 May]		
Moscow Plant Meeting Marks Vietnam Liberation Anniversary	L 1	1/D3
[PRAVDA 28 Apr]		

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Editorial Discusses May Day Celebration [29 Apr]	R 1	1/D4
Komsomol Plenum Elects Central Committee Officials [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 29 Apr]	R 2	1/D5
Avoidance of 'Harmful Extremes' in Stage Productions Urged [Potapov in PRAVDA 29 Apr]	R 3	1/D6
Masherov Attends Minsk Ideological Aktiv Meeting	R 6	1/D9
Grishin Addresses Ideological Aktiv on Brezhnev Books [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 25 Apr]	R 6	1/D9
Georgian Director Involved in Language Riots Arrested [L'HUMANITE 27 Apr]	R 7	1/D10

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Announces One-Third of Spring Crops Already Soon	T 1	1/D11
Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 3 May	T 1	1/D11

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56

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SALT DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA FOR SESSION

LD0311110Y Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 3, TASS--A scheduled meeting was held here today of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

IZVESTIYA ON USSR'S ARMS CONTROL, DISARMAMENT INITIATIVES

LD0315O3Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "For the Security of the Peoples"]

[Text] Peaceful creative labor has become the Soviet person's paramount need, the source of a happy, full life for all the people and the source of the strength of the socialist system and the might of our motherland. May Day this year is taking place beneath the sign of active work on the fulfillment of intensive plans for the development of the land of the Soviets. Giving a high rating to this work and setting even bigger tasks at the 18th Komsomol Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, called upon the 38 million Komsomol members and all the Soviet people to strive for the further successful implementation of the extensive program approved by the 25th CPSU Congress in order to march more confidently toward the bright goal of communism.

The plans of the party and the people stem from confidence that commonsense and reason will prevail in international affairs and that mankind will be able to protect its land and hand it on to the younger generation in all its present richness and beauty, untouched by the flames of a nuclear conflagration. Our party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev devote paramount attention to insuring lasting and stable peace. Convincing confirmation of the CPSU and Soviet state's concern for the preservation of peace in the world was provided by L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the all-union Komsomol forum. It stresses that "the central direction of our struggle for peace under modern conditions is that of reducing the threat of a new world war and the mass destruction of people by nuclear weapons."

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have made a decisive contribution to insuring that detente is not just a theory, a slogan or fine idea but is made tangible in fine deeds. The peoples of Europe are conscious of detente. Responsible political circles in many countries regard as evidence of further positive shifts in international relations the words of the Soviet leader to the effect that the only sensible path in our difficult times is the path of detente.

The proposals advanced in Moscow in April on a total cessation of the further qualitative and quantitative growth of the arms and armaments of states possessing a large military potential caused exceptional interest on all continents in view of the imminent start of the first ever special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. The Soviet Union wants the session to discuss the question of the implementation over a definite limited period of the following measures:

--An end to the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons;
--An end to the production and the prohibition of all types of mass destruction weapons;

--An end to the creation of new types of highly destructive conventional weapons;

--The renunciation of the expansion of armies and buildup of conventional armaments by the powers which are permanent members of the Security Council and also by countries which have military agreements with them.

The Soviet Government is pursuing a consistent and constructive course toward the successful completion of talks with the United States on limiting strategic offensive arms. L.I. Brezhnev's appeal from the rostrum of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses to complete, through mutual efforts on the basis of a reasonable, realistic compromise, the elaboration of an agreement justly taking into account both powers' security interests was viewed by many political commentators as fresh evidence of Moscow's good will.

Life shows that curbing the arms race and reversing it is not an easy task. The most reactionary forces of imperialism continue to strive for "military superiority" over the socialist community. They continue to fill their military arsenals with new types of weapons and are imposing a wasteful arms race on "Third World" countries. Mankind cannot turn a blind eye to this sinister trend. And there is something else which cannot be ignored.

This spring will rightly go down in history as the spring of unprecedentedly resolute protests by the peoples against imperialism' fueling of the arms race. The movement which has broken out everywhere against the Pentagon's plans to produce the neutron weapon is particularly large and active. Representatives of all classes, strata and groupings are demanding that Washington heed the voice of reason and abandon the production and deployment in Western Europe of this new and particularly inhuman means of mass destruction of human beings. The Soviet Union, L.I. Brezhnev stressed, will not embark on the production of the neutron weapon if the United States does not.

Seeking to prevent the adoption of any radical measures in the disarmament sphere, the NATO bosses are hard at work propagating false myths about the "Soviet military threat." Western countries' peoples are disinclined to put their trust in the idle fabircations of "psychological warfare" strategists. The following utterly unambiguous words by L.I. Brezhnev once and for all take the wind out of the sails of the initiators of the anto-Soviet propaganda campaigns: "In contrast to the NATO countries we have not increased our armed forces in central Europe for a long time and we do not intend--I want to reiterate this forcibly--we do not intend to increase them in the future by a single soldier or by a single tank."

The peoples of the world reacted with understanding and gratitude to the firm statement that the Soviet Union is doing and will do all it can to prevent the outbreak of an atomic war. The Soviet Union is against using nuclear weapons, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, and only exceptional circumstances, aggression against our country or its allies by another nuclear power can force us to resort to this extreme method of self-defense.

Capitals in various countries continue to study carefully the important provisions of the Soviet foreign policy action program. But it is clear already that the proposals, ideas and notions which have come out of Moscow recently have been greeted by the popular masses and public circles in various countries as the biggest event of the spring, as great joyous news offering prospects of progress in the central avenue of the peace struggle.

VIENNA INTERPARLIAMENTARY CSCE TALKS OPEN

LD031946Y Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 3 May 78 LD

["Lofty Duty of Parliamentarians"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, May 3, TASS--The Third Interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe opened here today. Taking part in the conference are delegations of parliamentarians from 31 European countries, as well as from Canada and the United States.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1405 GMT on 3 May notes that "On the agenda are questions of realisation of the provisions of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and also initiatives and actions of parliaments, aimed at improving mutual understanding between the countries, participating in the work of the conference, consolidation of security and development of cooperation in Europe, the deepening of the process of detente."] The plenary meeting was addressed by chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Aleksey Shitikov. The period that has parsed since the conclusion of the European conference on cooperation and security, he said, showed convincingly that the final act was and remains the basic platform of the activity of the countries, its signatories, for consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

We are convinced, the speaker said, that the coming official visit of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG will serve not only further widening of mutually advantageous Soviet-West German cooperation but also consolidation of detente and universal peace, particularly in Europe.

The Soviet state is firmly convinced that the time has come to give thought to ending completely quantitative and qualitative increase of armaments and armed forces of states with a large military potential so as thus to create conditions for their subsequent reduction, he said.

The Soviet Union suggested agreement on mutual renunciation of the production of the neutron bomb. The decision of the U.S. administration to defer its production does not close this question since this is a half measure at best. We believe that the question of the attitude to neutron weapons is the question of the attitude to peace in Europe and all over the world. There must be no vagueness, ambiguities and particularly bargaining on this question.

Making its specific proposals for curbing the arms race and for disarmament, and intending to table such proposals at the coming special session of the United States General Assembly on disarmament, the Soviet Union does not seek any unilateral advantages for itself. The peoples of all countries, including European countries, would gain from their implementation, the head of the Soviet delegation.

PATOLICHEV HOLDS TALKS WITH BULGARIAN, FRG TRADE OFFICIALS

LD031451Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 27 April talks were held between USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister K. Khristov. Questions of the development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

On the same day N.S. Patolichev held talks with P. Hermes, state secretary in the FRG Foreign Ministry. Questions of trade and economic relations between the two countries were examined. H. Wieck, FRG ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talks.

UNESCO HOLDS EXECUTIVE SESSION IN PARIS

LD031703Y Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Paris, May 3, TASS--The question of UNESCO's participation in the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament was discussed today at the Program and External Relations Commission which met here during the 104th session of the UNESCO Executive Board.

Speakers, representatives of a number of European, Latin American, Asian and African countries pointed out that the UNESCO, in the charter of which the task of promoting stronger peace and international security is recorded and which in its resolutions more than once came forward with appropriate calls, can and must make a big and effective contribution, within the scope of its competence, to the cause of ending the arms race and achieving disarmament.

The problem of disarmament is now of key importance for continuing the process of relaxation of tensions and for supplementing political detente with detente in the military field, said Werner Bachner, representative of the GDR.

Representatives of Peru, Venezuela and India emphasized that cessation of the arms race would allow to release huge resources and means to combat poverty, hunger and diseases and to eliminate the economic backwardness of many countries.

No one has any doubt that the continuing stockpiling of weapons of destruction is the main obstacle to peace, socio-economic progress and the establishment of a new economic order, said Eugenia Krassowska (Poland).

Julio Le Riverend, representative of Cuba, especially noted the necessity to ban the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction, the neutron bomb, in the first place.

The delegations of the GDR, the USSR and Poland submitted draft resolutions and messages to the UNESCO Executive Board, to the UN special session, to the commission for consideration. The drafts sum up the organization's stand on this matter and express hope that participants in the special session will achieve concrete and positive solutions in the field of disarmament.

Kutakov Address

LD032216Y Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Paris, May 3, TASS--The Soviet Government holds that it is essential to achieve a real turning-point in the struggle for detente in the military field, for an end to the haphazard buildup of armaments, said Leonid Kutakov, representative of the USSR at the UNESCO.

He spoke in the Program and External Relations Commission which met here during the current 104th session of the UNESCO Executive Board to discuss the question of UNESCO's participation in the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament. Speaking at the congress of the Young Communist League in Moscow, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, emphasized that the time has come to think of putting a complete stop to any further quantitative and qualitative growth of the armaments and armed forces of states with a large military potential, and put forward a program of concrete disarmament measures including an end to the production of all types of nuclear weapons and a ban on all other types of weapons of mass destruction, the Soviet representative went on to say.

Leonid Kutakov also touched upon practical steps which UNESCO can take in the cause of elaborating and popularizing the disarmament ideas through education, science, culture, and mass media.

NO CONTRADICTION BETWEEN DETENTE, TIES WITH LIBERATED COUNTRIES

ID0312519Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Pavel Demchenko article: "Invincible Alliance"]

[Text] The working people of all continents, including Asia, Africa and Latin America, are welcoming May Day with a bright cluster of slogans, flags, and placards and with meetings and demonstrations. Reports on the festivities are coming in from India and Angola, Iraq, Ethiopia and Mozambique....All this serves as new evidence that peoples who even recently were under the yoke of colonial rule are embarking on their new life increasingly actively.

Throughout its history the Soviet Union has been and remains the natural ally of peoples advocating liberation from foreign oppression, and it gives them every support. Now that the colonial system in its classic forms has disintegrated and the developing states have been confronted with the tasks of building a new society, this support is being continued in the most effective way.

Suffice it to say that treaties and agreements on cooperation in the sphere of the economy and trade have been signed between the Soviet Union and 75 developing states. In remote regions Soviet specialists are helping to construct factories and plants, develop local distinctive culture, teach children to read, fight disease and strengthen defense capability in the face of external dangers. Such is our international contribution to the liquidation of the gloomy colonial heritage of the past.

This principled policy of our socialist state engenders hostility among imperialist and reactionary forces. Western propaganda alleges that there is a contradiction between the USSR's course toward detente and peaceful coexistence and our relations with states which have liberated themselves from colonial oppression. They even go so far as to make accusations of some sort of "expansion" and "stoking of tension." All this, naturally, has nothing in common with reality or with the Soviet Union's desire to maintain friendly relations with the developing countries on the basis of true equality and in the interests of peace.

That is why over the columns of the demonstrations with which Soviet people and the peoples of many other countries are celebrating the labor holiday of May Day, there resounds, among others, the slogan "May the mighty, invincible alliance of the three main revolutionary forces of the present day--world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement--strengthen!"

PETROV COMMENTS ON UN SPECIAL SESSION ON NAMIBIA

LD0318O6Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Our observer, Vladimir Petrov, turns to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Namibia:

Comments on the eve of the session and the first speeches made there indicate that it may become a turning point in the history of that long-suffering country. Participants in the session make clear their demand to put a stop to the unlawful occupation of Namibia. Nigerian Foreign Minister Joseph Garba has said that the General Assembly should insure the withdrawal of all South African troops from Namibia, put an end to Pretoria's cooperation with the Western powers in the nuclear and military fields and foil the plan for a puppet regime in Namibia. It is the duty of the United Nations, said Joseph Garba, to support SWAPO which is leading the national liberation struggle in Namibia.

A sharp contrast to the state of things at the United Nations is the situation in Namibia. The South African occupation regime has brought tension to a head. It has done all it could to weaken the position of SWAPO, which has been recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. Under the emergency measures introduced by the racist administrator, Justice Steyn, the racists have stepped up repressions against freedom-fighters. Many SWAPO activists have been arrested. As a result, observed AFP, the organization's inner wing has practically been deprived of leadership. In these conditions, the racists have resorted to a new trick. They have announced agreement with the Western plan for Namibia. The plan was approved with pomp and pomposity by Premier Vorster in his speech in the Cape Town parliament. Judging from the first reports, what the Western powers propose is far from the African countries' demands. Although in principle the Western plan envisages the proclamation of Namibia's independence by the end of this year, it leaves out such important aspects as the complete withdrawal of South African occupation troops before elections are held and the return to Namibia of the only deep sea port, Walvis Bay, which was annexed by South Africa. A SWAPO spokesman in Windhoek has said that the Western plan does not contain firm guarantees of the release of all political prisoners.

In a bid to put pressure on SWAPO and independent African countries, and make them accept the plan, the West has hastened to appraise the racists' latest maneuver as a big concession. One finds it hard, however, to agree with this appraisal.

WORLD TU CONGRESS ISSUES 'ACTION AND ORIENTATION' DOCUMENT

LD0308O3Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Apr 78 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report on "Action and Orientation Document" adopted at Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions ending 22 April in Prague]

[Text] The "Action and Orientation Document" adopted by the Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions notes that since the Eighth World Congress of Trade Unions important changes have taken place in the world which have had a definite influence on trade unions and have created more favorable conditions for the fulfillment of their responsible tasks.

The Vietnamese people won an historic victory. The Portuguese colonial empire collapsed in Africa beneath the onslaught of the liberation movement. The last bastions of fascism crumbled in Europe--in Portugal, Greece and Spain. The Helsinki agreements were signed as a result of long efforts by all peace-loving forces.

These are the most significant successes of recent years and they are the result of the long struggle of the working people, their trade unions and all peace-loving and progressive forces. The WFTU made an effective contribution to their achievement.

Today the capitalist world is going through a profound and protracted crisis which is affecting all aspects of society. In this difficult situation it is up against the following.

--Constant progress in all spheres by the socialist countries, which are playing an ever-increasing role in the international arena in the struggle for peace and relaxation of international tension--something which is enhancing their prestige in the eyes of the broad masses and strengthening their influence;

--The broad movement of the working class and the working people of the capitalist countries, regardless of their level of development, seeking a better life and substantial transformations of the society in which they live;

--The growing struggle of the peoples against the policy of aggression and diktat for their total liberation, for their political and economic sovereignty, for the unrestricted development of cooperation among all states on an equal basis and for a new international economic order;

--The desire of the peoples for disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, peace, detente and peaceful coexistence and the growing struggle for their implementation.

Of course, this process is not developing in a straight line. It is a complex, constantly developing and sometimes contradictory process in which people's and democratic forces are winning successes and sometimes suffering failures. There is no shortage of counteroffensives on the part of reactionary forces. Various manifestations of the policy of strength jeopardize the process of detente, the independence of the peoples and peace throughout the world and have a negative effect on the overall climate of international relations. However, the general trend favors the forces struggling for democracy, progress and peace.

The document notes the socialist countries' important role in the development of positive phenomena in the world. This is contributed to by their dynamic economic and democratic development and also their policy aimed at strengthening peace and security and relations of cooperation and peaceful coexistence among states with different socio-economic systems.

The situation in the international trade union movement, the document continues, is characterized by the development of bilateral ties and the holding of multilateral unitary trade union conferences in Geneva. The trade union movement is growing. It is a powerful social force today which cannot be ignored at a time when mankind is faced with serious problems.

The trade union movement is acquiring experience and maturity in the working people's daily struggle.

By participating in the struggle, the working people are becoming more aware of the need to overcome the trade union split and to develop joint struggle against the consequences of the capitalist crisis and the exploitation, repression and aggressive actions of imperialism. Acting as a mass, unitary class organization of working people throughout the world, the WFTU is making an effective contribution to the development of this struggle through its daily activity and solidarity.

The document stresses the trade unions' big role in the socialist countries. Here the trade unions have broad rights in the sphere of economic management. As a mass organization they contribute to their countries' development in all spheres. In the socialist countries power belongs to the working people and the people. In a socialist society the character and status of the trade unions stems primarily from the responsibility of the working class--the leading forces of society--for the development of the national economy and society.

The socialist countries' trade unions perform their duty to the working people of the world and do all they can to strengthen socialism in order to amplify its attraction and influence.

The growing trend toward economic upsurge compels trade unions to devote even more attention to the elaboration and implementation of social policy. Unity of economic and social policy exists and is possible only in a socialist society.

The trade unions' broad rights and diverse opportunities in socialist society can and must be used even more effectively for the good of the workers and society as a whole.

All working people and trade unions, which are an important factor in the socialist system, are interested--in keeping with their social authority--in the further development of socialist democracy.

The socialist countries' trade unions are linked forever by strong ties of solidarity with their class brothers and progressive forces the world over for peace, freedom, democracy, national independence and social progress.

In the capitalist world, the document continues, hundreds of millions of working people are participating in the class struggle, resorting, in particular, to strikes in defense of their socioeconomic demands and trade unions and civil rights and freedoms.

It is a grim and sometimes exceptionally grim struggle. The working people's morale is becoming stronger and stronger. As a result their resistance to capitalism increases and their level of class consciousness rises.

This creates more and more opportunities in the sphere of the unity and the struggle of the working people and trade unions.

Today the strike movement is becoming generalized and is growing stronger throughout the capitalist world.

The experience of recent years confirms the crisis of the trade unions' orientation toward class cooperation, despite the fact that some governments and employers are trying hard to impose it on the working people. The working people do not want to pay for the crisis brought about by the monopolies.

Life confirms that the nature of capital has not changed and that the "democratization of capital," the creation of the "consumer society" and the development of a society of "prosperity" in an "atmosphere of harmony" are sheer illusion.

The experience of recent years and reality show strikingly that the contradictions between labor and capital continue to grow stronger and deepen.

These deepening contradictions confirm that capital and trade unions cannot be social partners. In fact, they can only be opponents, if trade unions are representing and defending the real interests of the working people.

On the basis of this experience the Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions concludes that favorable conditions exist today for raising the trade union organizations' level of action, strengthening their unity and deepening their analysis and their orientation in respect of the basic, paramount and unitary aims of the trade union movement as a whole.

The "Action and Orientation Document" devotes a lot of space to the paramount tasks of the trade union movement at the present stage.

One of the working people's very important tasks, the document says, is to broaden and deepen the struggle for peace, to develop the detente process and cooperation among all peoples and disarmament, including:

--The signing of effective agreements with respect to the renunciation of the use of force between states;

--The immediate prohibition of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons;

--The gradual reduction of arms leading to general and complete disarament;

--The adoption of all measures necessary for the simultaneous disbandment of military blocs;

--The successful holding of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament and a world conference on disarmament.

The struggle for the satisfaction of the working people's socioeconomic demands merges with the struggle to achieve these aims, the document says.

In the capitalist countries the crisis continues, leading above all to the deterioration of the working masses' living and working conditions. Rising prices and inflation are virtually a permanent phenomenon. Unemployment or part-time employment are the lot of hundreds of millions of working people.

Working people are the victims of ever more sever exploitation. Particularly exploited are working people as a group. They are often subjected to various kinds of intolerable discrimination.

The crisis in the capitalist world, the document says, is not confined to the economic sphere but extends to the social, moral and cultural spheres. Often it is accompanied by repression against working people and their trade unions. In many countries trade union and democratic rights are violated.

The multinational corporations bear the main responsibility for the further exacerbation of the current crisis and, in particular, for inflation. They practically dominate the most dynamic sectors of the capitalist countries. Almost all of them participate in arms production and are whipping up the arms race and fueling armed conflicts.

In certain countries of the world fascist dictatorships are still in power, in spite of the broad resistance and solidarity movement. In several other countries we are witnesses of the actions of organized fascist elements. Without doubt, in the conditions of an upsurge in the people's movement against the consequences of the crisis and for certain changes, the ruling classes are not renouncing attempts to use fascist or profascist methods.

In this connection the document indicates the need for the broadest unity and vigilance and a decisive struggle to insure for all working people the basic freedoms, equality and security.

At all times, the document goes on to say, concern for the free implementation of trade union rights and basic human freedoms has been at the center of the attention of working people and their trade unions. The major trade union rights and democratic freedoms were obtained as a result of many years of struggle on the part of the international workers' and trade union movement.

Millions of working people in the socialist world have a leading role in a society which is free from exploitation and capitalist oppression.

In countries liberated from colonialism relatively recently, attempts are being made to find ways of development which differ from the capitalist and neocapitalist ways.

In all capitalist countries, especially under the conditions of the present crisis, working people are fighting for the guaranteed resolution of their day-to-day problems, which is connected with the struggle against arbitrary rule by monopolies and for democratic participation in the management of the enterprise, the economy and society

These aims constitute the basis for the unitary actions of all the world's trade union organizations. We consider it necessary to establish regular and effective cooperation between all trade union organizations and propose that consultations be held between them, in order to achieve the aims indicated as soon as possible.

The participants in the Ninth WFTU Congress believe that the struggle to achieve the main goals established by them cannot be effective without cohesion among all the forces of the working people and trade unions of all countries and all systems, be it the working people and trade unions of the socialist or the developed or less developed capitalist countries.

With today's correlation of forces, solidarity is mobilizing increasingly broad social strata and world public opinion. On this basis the trade union movement can implement acts of solidarity with other democratic forces and with non-trade union organizations with aims that are often close to those of the working people.

The WFTU will assist the further broadening and improvement of both the forms and the content of international solidarity, creating increasingly favorable conditions for its coordination and effectiveness.

We declare that all working people and trade unions wishing to achieve the main aims which we put forward and which are already on the agenda in today's battles must unite and act.

This is the profound meaning of the unchanging orientation of all WFTU activity.

Since the Eighth WFTU Congress the process of rapprochement between trade unions with different orientations has gathered speed considerably. This process assumes the most diverse forms: bilateral relations, multilateral meetings, the formation of regional organizations. It is developing in sectors and within the framework of multinational companies, within the framework of several UN organizations, and also, albeit with great limitations, at the level of three international trade union associations.

The different ideological, religious, political or philosophical concepts adhered to by working people must not hinder unity.

The WFTU intends to be an important factor in stimulating and supporting all unitary processes at national, regional and continental levels. It sees by no means its least important task in determining on an international scale constant forms of unity of actions and solidarity between all trade unions in the cause of defending the common interests of the working people and of the whole world.

The WFTU is convinced that open discussions, the comparison of opinions in democratic conditions and the joint study by all trade unions of urgent problems of interest to working people are of great significance.

The WFTU not only sets as its goal the development of such discussions, the comparison of opinions by democratic means, the exchange of experience and the joint implementation of research by all trade unions, but also strives to apply efforts to eliminate anything in its practice which could hinder the broadest development of such activity, so as to improve its methods of work in improving its effectiveness.

One form of carrying out a constructive dialog on the pressing problems of the working people could be consultative trade union meetings, with the participation of all trade union organizations.

These meetings could facilitate the ways of developing cooperation, carrying out unitary actions and restoring the unity of the world trade union movement.

The WFTU expresses the wish that the ICFTU and the World Confederation of Working People [VKT] take this path decisively. It would like all three organizations to be able to seek out as soon as possible means of implementing lasting cooperation.

In putting forward these proposals, the WFTU does not forget or minimize the differences and disagreements which exist at present in relations among the three organizations. We can discuss these disagreements and examine ways of lessening and overcoming them.

This can be discussed in a peaceful atmosphere, without formalism or bitterness, since the aim of such debates amounts to trying to understand and know one another better, to understand and better understand the true reasons for our way of thinking and acting and to further eliminate obstacles in the path of unity and eliminate the consequences of the Cold War and the establishment and strengthening of mutual trust.

At the same time we can act jointly in resolving problems on which we have no differences of opinion.

These proposals by the WFTU and its organizations, the aim of which consists in promoting the development of cooperation and unitary processes at all levels, are addressed to all trade unions which show interest in them.

The WFTU declares its intention to present several useful initiatives in order to implement this renewal and to support other initiatives by all its partners without distinction, as long as these initiatives are in the working people's interests. It is ready to examine and discuss any decision and any attempt to find new, more flexible and more effective forms of cooperation, struggle and unity by all organizations, without exception, which wish it.

Uniting in its ranks 190 million working people and 73 national trade union organizations, representing all continents and all social systems, and international associations of trade unions, the WFTU is the force with the greatest responsibility in the world trade union movement.

Representing this force and bearing this responsibility, the WFTU has launched considerable activity in the sphere of solidarity and support for working people and trade unions.

It has tried to positively establish its presence everywhere the struggle is being waged for peace, disarmament, the independence of peoples, a new international economic order, prosperity, freedoms and trade union rights.

It has tried to activate its work among women, young people and engineering and technical workers, since these categories of working people occupy an increasingly important place in the economy and in trade union activity.

It has improved its activity in developing the struggle against multinational corporations.

It has sought to achieve great continuity and dynamism in its activity in the United Nations and its specialized institutions.

In the ILO there are great opportunities for cooperation among trade unions with different orientations with a view to defending the working people's interests. The WFTU attached great significance to this organization. It will continue to seek to insure that the ILO is able to fulfill its mission more consistently.

We have made efforts to establish and enhance the effectiveness of relations with all national, regional and continental trade union centers of different orientations.

Efforts have also been made with a view to establishing and galvanizing relations with nongovernment international organizations whose aims coincide with those of the WFTU.

Definite results have been achieved in all these spheres. But they do not fully satisfy the WFTU. Consequently we must seek to reinforce and expand them. The WFTU is coming out with the necessary initiatives for this purpose.

The WFTU is wide open to all trade union organizations, which must meet just one condition--they must be organizations struggling in defense of the working people's interests.

To insure that the WFTU is better able to meet the tasks facing it, its structure must be renewed. The movement for renewal also affects the international associations of trade unions and the sphere of mutual relations between the WFTU and the International Associations of Trade Unions.

The WFTU, the document states in conclusion, recommends that the working people who are members of trade unions and their trade union organizations examine this prescriptive document and by their suggestions and comments help to strengthen trust and develop cooperation among the various trade union currents on the basis of common interests with a view to attaining the common goals of the working people of the whole world.

The international corporations are responsible for monetary disorders. The huge profits of the international corporations are the result of exploiting millions of working people. The international corporations plunder the resources of the countries in which they are based, undermine their economy and encroach upon the sovereignty of these countries. They weave all kinds of conspiracies against the peoples.

It is essential to take immediate measures to satisfy the demands of the working people. To this end it is possible to use the tremendous profits of the monopolies and also the incredible resources spent on arms.

Measures must be taken aimed at restricting, controlling and eradicating the dominance of the international corporations and major monopolies and at extending the rights of the working people in all spheres of socioeconomic and political life.

In addition, on an international scale, the document goes on to say, new economic relations must be established between all countries. International cooperation must be strengthened, aimed at introducing a new international economic order open to all countries without any discrimination, facilitating the establishment of economic and trade relations on the basis of mutual profit and insuring economic growth and the reduction of other than complete employment in all countries.

The struggle for a new international economic order is in essence a struggle for a democratic alternative at the international level to counterbalance the international division of labor, which is based on inequality and which the international corporations try to perpetuate to the detriment of the interests of the working people and peoples of both developing and developed capitalist countries.

This democratic alternative is based on international cooperation promoted by the new atmosphere which has come about as a result of relaxation of international tension, the changes in the correlation of forces in the international arena in favor of progress and the growing solidarity of the workers and peoples of developing socialist and developed capitalist countries.

The document sets the task of stepping up the struggle for the final eradication of colonialism, fascism and racism.

The major colonial empires, the document then says, could not hold their ground in the face of the invincible pressure from the colonial peoples in the struggle for liberation and independence. However, small islands of colonialism still remain. Their existence contradicts the spirit of our times. Their elimination is consequently the immediate task of all working people and the world trade union movement.

Moreover, racism continues to be manifest in the most diverse forms. One of its varieties is the apartheid regime dominant in South Africa. In a number of countries which are considered divilized the working people remain, as before, the victims of segregation, discrimination and repression.

UNITED STATES

PRAVDA'S ZHUKOV SCORES PENTAGON PLAN FOR NEW BOMB

LD040844Y Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 4, TASS--"R...R..." This strange sound reached us from Washington on the eve of May Day, PRAVDA's political observer Yuriy Zhukov writes. But what can it be?

This growling comes from quite official authorities. The point at issue, as the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency said on April 30, is the project to create a new nuclear bomb, which the military named "RRR". The Washington POST devoted a lengthy article on May 2 to the same "RRR". Then the "RRR" was mentioned in the British, French and West German press.

It turns out that after the production of the neutron bomb had to be deferred in face of world-wide protests, the tireless Pentagon generals decided to obtain another means of mass destruction--a bomb with enhanced explosive effect. And now Washington is already in a hurry to meet this wish.

As became known, on Saturday night (April 29), the U.S. administration, as the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency reports, stated: Secret research for the creation of a new nuclear bomb to have an enhanced explosive effect and a high thermal radiation, but with a decreased quantity of radioactive fallout.

And now funds for the conduct of relevant theoretical research have been included into the request of the energy department; that 1500 million dollars be appropriated for the nuclear weapon and research into the nuclear and other arms next year.

But why such a hurry? Yuriy Zhukov asks. Dr Kerr, deputy energy secretary in charge of military programs explained that the idea is too much alluring: The aim pursued in it, he said, will enable the U.S. troops to enter an area, which was previously bombed, as soon as possible after the explosion with a minimum danger of radioactive irradiation.

Well, at least we have to say thank you to Dr. Kerr for his utmost sincereity, Yuriy Zhukov writes. From the statement contained in the verbatim record of his report, which was declassified on the eve of May Day, it is clearly seen that the weapon conceived is that of aggression. While the fathers of the neutron bomb used as a cover ambiguous speculation about its "defensive" character, those who conceived the "RRR" bomb no longer conceal that they dream of a superpowerful offensive type of weapon.

Public is thus warned that the Pentagon and those who are conniving with it do not cease their attempts, PRAVDA's political observer stresses. On the eve of the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly they are continuing the arms race conceiving ever new means of mass destruction, which U.S. military need for implementing their dangerous, nonsensical plans.

The greater significance is attached now to the tireless efforts of peoples fighting for ending the arms race. They have already said their resolute "no" to the neutron bomb. They will also say "no" to the "RRR" bomb and other types of mass destruction weapons, the idea of designing which may be conceived in the fevered brains of the Pentagon generals.

ADMINISTRATION BACKS NO CHANGES IN U.S.-USSR TRADE LAW

LD022002Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 2 May 78 LD

["Ambiguous Position"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington--In contrast to its own numerous expressions of its desire to normalize American-Soviet trade relations, the U.S. Government does not intend to try to repeal the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which discriminates against the USSR. The amendment is attached to the trade law of 1974. Speaking in one of the subcommittees of the House of Representatives International Relations Committee, J. Katz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, said that the State Department "does not propose and does not support at the present time" any change in the trade law which would remove discrimination in providing credit for Soviet-American trade.

As is known, the Jackson-Vanik amendment was forced on the U.S. Congress by the opponents of the normalization of American-Soviet relations, including commercial and economic relations. It represents an attempt by certain political forces in the United States to connect the development of bilateral trade to matters which have nothing to do with it and to reserve for the United States the "right" of crude interference in the internal affairs of the USSR.

The retention of the discriminatory amendment, which hinders a mutually beneficial trade exchange, has recently aroused growing discontent in U.S. business circles, because it hits primarily at the interests of American businessmen themselves. The latest reflection of this discontent was the recent introduction of an amendment in the House of Representatives providing for the resumption of credit provision, in particular for American-Soviet trade in agricultural products.

The statement by J. Katz shows the ambiguous position of the American administration, which in words favors the removal of obstacles to the development of trade, but in fact is led by the nose by the enemies of the normalization of the whole range of relations between the USSR and United States.

U.S.-ISRAELI DIFFERENCES ARE PURELY 'TACTICAL'

LD031205Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[G. Vasilyev report under general heading: "They Are Delaying a Settlement"]

[Text] Washington--The latest round of talks on the Near East is taking place on the banks of the Potomac. Israeli Foreign Minister M. Dayan is here. At the beginning of next week Prime Minister M. Begin will arrive. If you add to this the Cairo meeting a week earlier between U.S. special envoy A. Atherton and Egyptian President A. as-Sadat it will become clear that Washington's Near East activity is being galvanized again. The aim of this surge of activity, the newspapers write, is the resumption of the deadlocked Egyptian-Israeli separate talks.

The U.S. newspapers have been writing a great deal recently about the "acute differences between Washington and Tel Aviv," and about the "crisis" in U.S.-Israeli relations. These differences are of a purely tactical nature. Israel remains the main U.S. ally in the Near East.

And Washington requires from Tel Aviv only "great flexibility" making it possible to get Cairo to sit down at the same table and then, if this is successful, Amman too. This is precisely the aim to which the present round of U.S.-Israeli talks is devoted. Their goal, the Washington POST writes, is "to elaborate a mutually acceptable formula for a declaration of principles which could serve as the basis for further talks with Egypt."

"The Israeli Government," a CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent reports from Tel Aviv, "wants to put right its relations with the Carter administration but has no intention of doing this at any price." The recent speeches delivered by Israeli Prime Minister Begin to the settlers on occupied Arab territory confirm this. The hawk-premier stated that his government would respond with a resolute refusal to all appeals to return the Arab lands on the West Bank of the Jordan.

U.S. MANEUVERS TO CONSOLIDATE POSITION IN MIDEAST

LD032328Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2048 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 3 May--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

The U.S. administration has been increasing pressure on Congress to obtain approval for its plan for the sale of a large consignment of military aircraft to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today proceeded to discuss this problem, and the deal was advocated by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, Gen David Jones, acting chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Paul Warnke, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

As is known, Washington wants to consolidate its positions in the Near East and has followed up the capitulationist "peace initiative" of Egyptian President as-Sadat with a plan for supplying Israel with 90 of the most modern F-15 and F-16 fighter planes, Saudi Arabia with 60 F-15 fighters, and Egypt with 50 of the older F-5 aircraft. This plan has encountered stiff opposition from the U.S. pro-Israeli lobby, which considered the number of planes allotted to Tel Aviv "insufficient" and objected to deliveries of military aircraft to the two Arab countries.

The campaign waged by the pro-Zionist forces and Israeli emissaries--Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has just visited the United States and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin is there now--has borne fruit: On 1 May the administration presented its plan for congressional approval after having agreed not to consider the deal a "package" and to leave it to the legislators to rule on each country separately. This virtually gave the "green light" to deliveries of fighter planes to Israel and to blocking the sales of aircraft to Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

The concession made to the pro-Israeli lobby in turn provoked the dissatisfaction of Saudi Arabia, one of the main suppliers of oil to the United States. Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, said that the blocking of deliveries of military planes to Riyadh could affect his government's policy of supporting the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar and the volume of oil deliveries across the ocean. Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal also expressed concern on this score in an interview for the Washington POST.

According to the Baltimore SUN, these statements have not gone unnoticed in Congress, which is to give its ruling within 30 days. The press reports that a number of compromise plans are being drawn up at the moment, aiming to both satisfy Israel's demands and "not to insult" Saudi Arabia, an old ally of the United States, or Egypt, "America's new friend."

PLO OPENS INFORMATION CENTER IN U.S. CAPITAL

LD031032Y Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 3, TASS--The Palestine Liberation Organization has opened an information center in Washington. As stated by its director, the Palestinians "must have an opportunity to speak up for themselves so that the American public would get an idea about them as a nation which is also entitled to civil rights."

In connection with the opening of the information center a State Department spokesman hastened to make a statement to the effect that the U.S. administration did not approve of its creation and did not intend to have any relations with it.

U.S. CONTINUES TO COOPERATE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

LD031204Y Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 3, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

Ignoring the demands of American and international public circles, the U.S. administration has confirmed its intention to continue cooperating with the criminal regime of the Republic of South Africa. This is how the statement by an official spokesman of the U.S. State Department, who criticized decision of the House Banking Committee to ban federal subsidies on trade between the United States and the South African racialists, is qualified here.

Under the pressure of public opinion the committee recently adopted the amendment of Congressman Paul Tsongas, which obliges the U.S. Export-Import Bank to stop financing American exports to Pretoria. According to press reports, the bank's capital investments in different programs for South African purchases in the United States now amount to at least 200 million dollars. As stressed by the Washington POST, the Export-Import Bank is an important channel of American trade with the regime of apartheid. Although Washington has verbally joined the United Nations resolution on economic sanctions against Pretoria, in reality it has no intention of abandoning its relations with the racialist regime.

Commenting on the Tsongas amendment, the State Department spokesman stressed that the government preferred to remain flexible in this question and not to have any concrete restrictions or bans.

It is not surprising that such a "flexible" stand of the official authorities is a blessing for the American monopolies, which are doing exceptionally profitable business in South Africa. As reported by the press, the Ford Motor Company, General Electric, International Business Machines and 350 other U.S. companies have "substantial interests" in the Republic of South Africa. Their total direct capital investments reach 2,000 million dollars. The miserable pay for the slave labor of the country's indigenous population allows the transoceanic monopolies to get a much higher margin of profit that in any other area of the world. A year ago the margin of profit, received from capital investments in the Pretoria economy, equalled to 19.1 percent as compared to 11 percent in the rest of the world.

The statement of the State Department shows that the monopolies do not have to fear for the fate of their capital investments. In the meantime, as noted by the New York TIMES, by making capital investments in the Republic of South Africa with the administration's encouragement the companies strengthen the apartheid system, which has done away with the mere notion of human rights.

SOVIET PEOPLE PROTEST JOHN HARRIS DEATH SENTENCE

LD031000Y Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 3, TASS--Together with the progressive public of the world the Soviet people protest angrily against the rigged death sentence dished out to John Harris, the fighter for Negro civil rights in the United States.

"The prepared inhuman execution is one more proof that the U.S. justice is by no means objective, as it is claimed to be. This is why the statements by representatives of the ruling circles of that country about the so-called "American democracy," their sanctimonious "concern" for human rights sound particularly hypocritical today," a TASS correspondent was told by Konstantin Malin, worker of the Moscow automobile plant.

The personnel of this enterprise, as all the Soviet people, condemns the juridical arbitrariness of the American authorities, demands an annulment of the disgraceful sentence and release of John Harris.

At meetings and in letters to TASS the Soviet people note that the death sentence, passed on the Negro worker John Harris, is an act of gross arbitrariness of the American racialists in judges' gowns. "The prepared execution of the staunch fighter shows patently how the ruling circles of the United States react to the steadily mounting protest in that country of different nationalities against social and economic oppression," says the letter received from Valentina Isayeva, staff member of one of the scientific institutions in Saransk, on the Volga River.

The Soviet young people are coming out resolutely with the demand that the death sentence passed on John Harris should be commuted. They wrathfully condemn the policy of lawlessness and racial discrimination, pursued by the ruling circles of the United States.

AFP: SINO-SOVIET BORDER NEGOTIATIONS REOPEN IN PEKING

OW040850Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0846 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, May 4 (AFP)--Sino-Soviet border negotiations formally reopened in Peking today after a 14-month interruption, a reliable diplomatic source said today. A two-hour plenary session was held this morning under the joint chairmanship of Vice-Foreign Ministers Leonid Ilichev and Yu Chan.

The same source reported the session was an "exchange of opinions" but gave no further details. Negotiations should carry on regularly but the programme is not known.

The leaders of the two delegations met last Friday for a preliminary session to work out guidelines. Mr Ilichev and Yu Chan discussed in private the exact composition of the two parties and the agenda.

PRC GOVERNMENT DELEGATION BEGINS TOUR OF WESTERN EUROPE

LD031222Y Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Paris, May 3, TASS--A 29-man Chinese delegation led by Ku Mu, vice-premier of the State Council and chairman of the State Committee for Capital Construction of the People's Republic of China, has arrived here for a 10-day official visit.

The local press notes that this is the biggest government delegation of the PRC to tour Western Europe after the coming to power of the new Peking leadership. It will visit Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark and the FRG. The delegation will stay in Europe until mid-July.

As noted in press circles, the visit of the Chinese delegation is linked with the "big strategic and economic importance", which Peking attaches to Western Europe.

The PRC delegation shows very big interest in nuclear technology. An important place in the negotiations is given also to Peking's purchases of modern weapons.

New York--the newspaper New York TIMES reports that China has purchased a batch of anti-tank guided missiles from France. According to the newspaper, this was stated by [word indistinct] Chuan, assistant chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, in a talk with a group of Japanese military experts now visiting China.

London--the newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH writes about the planned sale to China of 30 British warplanes. The newspaper points out that China will subsequently manufacture 300 such aircraft to British licenses and with the help of British specialists. The DAILY TELEGRAPH says that Great Britain will supply China with assemblies and parts for these warplanes.

BREZHNEV BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO WEST GERMANY

Leaves Moscow

LD040830Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow on 4 May for an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of Walter Scheel, FRG president, and Helmut Schmidt, FRG federal chancellor.

Comrade Brezhnev was accompanied by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Patolichev, foreign trade minister; Bugayev, civil aviation minister; Aleksandrov and Blatov, assistants to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zamyatin, chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Kovalev, deputy USSR foreign minister.

At Vnukovo Airport, which was decked out with the state flags of the Soviet Union, Comrade Brezhnev was seen off by the following people:

Members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Andropov, Grishin, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Mazurov, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Chernenko; secretaries of CPSU Central Committee Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Ryabov, Rusakov; members of CPSU Central Committee Maltsev, Pavlov, Tsukanov, Shchelokov; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Georgadze, Tsvigun, Tsinev; members of the Central Auditing Commission of CPSU Barkauskas, Churbanov; first deputy minister of foreign affairs of USSR Korniyenko; aide to the general secretary of CPSU Central Committee Golikov; aide to the general secretary of CPSU Central Committee Samoteykin. Among those present were the temporary Charge d'Affairs of FRG in the USSR Berendonck and diplomatic staff of the Embassy of FRG.

Overflight Messages to Gierek, Husak

LD041124Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] On his way to the FRG, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent a cable from aboard his aircraft to Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polisn People's Republic; and Premier Jaroszewicz. It says:

Dear friends, flying over the territory of fraternal Poland, we send you and all the Polish people cordial greetings and wishes for further successes in implementing the decisions of the Seventh PZPR Congress in building a society of advanced socialism. May the unshakable friendship between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic strengthen.

Comrade Brezhnev sent from aboard his aircraft a cable to Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and CSSR Premier Strougal, saying:

Dear friends, flying over the territory of Socialist Czechoslovakia, we send you, dear friends, the Czechoslovak communists and all the people of your country, cordial greetings and wishes for further successes in implementing the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, in your work for the good of socialism and peace. May the fraternal union of our parties and states strengthen.

Brezhnev Arrives in FRG

LD041004Y Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, May 4, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, arrived in the FRG on an official visit.

Arrival Activities

DW040955Y [Editorial Report DW] Mainz Domestic Television Service in German at 0954 GMT switches to the Cologne-Bonn Airport, showing the airplane of Leonid Brezhnev coasting to the reception point. Brezhnev appears in the doorway of the Ilyushin-62 plane at 1000 GMT, and immediately steps down on the gangway. He is welcomed by Federal President Walter Scheel and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The cameras show Brezhnev talking with the reception party while the Bundeswehr is shooting a 21-round salute for the Soviet head of state. Foreign Minister Gromyko is seen being welcomed by a group of Soviet children, presenting him with flowers. None of the utterances by Brezhnev or his German hosts are clearly audible. At 1002 GMT Brezhnev is seen still talking with Chancellor Schmidt and President Scheel.

At 1004 GMT, Brezhnev and Walter Scheel walk over to the party accompanying the Soviet head of state, with Brezhnev making the introductions. Subsequently the two heads of state greet the Soviet reception party at the airport, Ambassador Falin making introductions.

The national anthems are played at 1006 GMT.

At 1009 GMT, Brezhnev and Walter Scheel review the honor guard of the Bundeswehr. At 1012 Brezhnev walks over to where a large group of Soviet citizens has gathered for his welcome, shaking hands all around. The camera briefly shows a group of demonstrators in the airport building carrying a large streamer with the legend: neutron bomb, no.

Meanwhile, Brezhnev continues shaking hands, and Chancellor Schmidt, Foreign Minister Gromyko, Minister of State in the Chancellor's Office Wischnewski, Foreign Minister Genscher and Walter Scheel follow him slowly.

Schmidt and Scheel take Brezhnev between them and face the cameras of the news reporters at 1014 GMT.

Brezhnev is shown boarding his limousine at 1016 GMT. In an all-round sweep the cameras show the airport scene again, including the honor guard, and then switch back to the waiting motorcade. The procession of cars departs at 1018 GMT , heading, according to Gustav Trampe, to Brezhnev's residence at Gymnich Castle near Bonn.

The television relay ends at 1022 GMT with a last look at the Aeroflot IL-62 of Brezhnev and showing the helicopters departing which had brought President Scheel and Chancellor Schmidt.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 4 May reports that "Soviet Television relayed direct coverage of Comrade Brezhnev's reception at the Cologne-Bonn airport."

DKP Statement Welcomes Brezhnev

LD291018Y Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, April 29, TASS--"The German Communist Party [DKP], welcomes the visit of general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the Federal Republic of Germany. It is an outstanding event as regards a further improvement of relations between the two countries and deepening the process of international detente and efforts for effective steps on the road of disarmament, says the statement by the Presidium of the Board of the DKP issued in Duesseldorf in connection with Leonid Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to the FRG.

"In the person of Leonid Brezhnev our country will be welcoming the political figure and statesman tirelessly working for mankind's right to life, for peace and friendship among nations, notes the statement. A convincing expression of this are also the fresh proposals, which he addressed to international public; our party welcomes these proposals, which most deeply reflects the aspirations of mankind, and hopes that the Federal Government will support them."

"It is already for the second time that the highest representative of the Soviet Union will be visiting our country, notes the Presidium of the Board of the DKP. In a joint statement signed five years ago, both sides declared for a further improvement of relations between them and committed themselves to work for peace and security in Europe. Thus, relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany were placed on a good foundation. It opens favourable prospects for a further widening of these ties. Economic cooperation and broadening of trade with the Soviet Union serve not only towards the development of good-neighbour relations, but are also beneficial for the working people. A permanent broadening of trade links with the rapidly developing socialist Soviet Union having a strong economy without crises ensures jobs for hundreds of thousands people under the conditions of the capitalist crisis. The experience of recent years, the historical experience of our people shows in general that animosity towards the Soviet Union always runs counter to the national interests of the working people, and, on the contrary, goodneighbour relations and cooperation are always in accord with the national interests.

"The more concern we feel in connection with the permanent attempts to mar relations with the Soviet Union by whipping up the arms race...when representatives of government parties declare in favour of the neutron bomb and its deployment in the Federal Republic, it is also a source of apprehension. Our people expects from the Federal Government a constructive contribution to a further improvement of relations between the two countries. It is in the interests of peace and security in our continent that the population of our country demands that the Federal Government say an unambiguous 'no' to the neutron bomb."

"The state of relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union also undoubtedly influences the process of detente, the statement stresses. In its policy towards the Federal Republic of Germany, the Soviet Union from the very outset proceeded from the fact that the widening of equal, goodneighbour relations between the two countries serves the interest of not only of these countries, but also of the cause of peace and detente in Europe and all over the world. We declare for friendly relations with the Soviet Union, as only they serve the cause of peace and security in Europe and both our peoples stand to gain from them!"

Earlier Comments By Chancellor

LD032104Y Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 3 May 78 LD

["Contribution to Detente in Europe and in the Whole World"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 3 TASS--The FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt appeared on Soviet television today in connection with the official visit to the FRG by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

Public opinion in my country, the Federal Government and I personally, he said, regard Leonid Brezhnev's visit as an event of a very big political importance. Economic exchange has developed at a rapid pace since the time of the signing of the 1970 Moscow treaty, the Federal chancellor noted. Now, he went on, we will place our economic exchange during the subsequent 25 years on a still better basis. Political relations between our countries have developed quite substantially, Helmut Schmidt said. What is possible today between our two states was simply unthinkable only eight years ago. This applies, along with political consultations, also to cultural exchanges, the settlement of humanitarian issues, to tourism and sport. Lately, the federal chancellor noted, the FRG continued to normalise its relations with East European states.

"Within the framework of this policy of detente", Helmut Schmidt said, "if we proceed from our viewpoint, relations between the FRG and the USSR remain naturally in the centre. And at the forthcoming talks we will strive to further strengthen and develop this centre".

Asked about the international significance of the forthcoming meeting Helmut Schmidt said: "I think that in the international aspect questions of limiting armaments and of disarmament will acquire much importance at the talks with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Of course, the Soviet Union plays a bigger role in this field than my country. In particular, this concerns the talks with the United States on the limitation of nuclear arms".

Both our states, the FRG federal chancellor noted, will play an important role also at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

"Our forthcoming talks with Leonid Brezhnev will serve not only the coordination but also a further exchange of views on topics that are being discussed in New York and Vienna", Helmut Schmidt said. "Both the Soviet side and our side during recent years have suggested a whole number of ideas and plans in this field. In this connection I would like to note specially and within gratitude the statement by the general secretary at the recent congress of the Komsomol where he said that his visit to us should serve not only bilateral cooperation but also make a contribution to detente in Europe and in the whole world. I too subscribe to this view."

FRG Anticipates Visit

LD031243Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Dispatch by special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev and V. Mikhaylov: "The FRG In Expectation of the Great Event"]

[Text] Bonn, April--This is now the second time that May has been specially marked out in the calendar of Soviet-West German relations.

Just as 5 years ago, L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will be making an official visit to the FRG in this particular month. The Soviet leader will arrive in Bonn at the beginning of May at the invitation of Federal President W. Scheel and Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt.

On the eve of this event the Bonn government's Press and Information Department invited a group of Soviet journalists to familiarize themselves with the atmosphere and mood characteristic of the FRG today. Our itinerary took us to Bonn, Duesseldorf, Cologne, Hannover, and Hamburg. During our week's tour of these cities we had a multitude of conversations with statesmen, party figures, parliamentarians and public figures of the country, representatives of its business world, journalists and "ordinary" citizens. And the first indubitable conclusion drawn from these meetings is that interest in the forthcoming event is extraordinarily great. Our interlocutors, despite their differing political views or membership of one party or another, attach exceptional significance to the visit.

The Federal Government, we were told by H.D. Genscher, vice chancellor and FRG foreign minister, awaits with great interest the results of the talks with the Soviet leader. These talks could stimulate the further development of our bilateral relations. L. I. Brezhnev's visit reflects the mutual desire for the further expansion of contacts in all spheres--political, economic and cultural. Here, H. D. Genscher observed, we are conscious of our responsibility in the fact that the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic also plays an important role in the general process of detente.

That conversation took place in a room whose display cabinets contained diverse historical documents ranging from Bismarck's dispatches to the Soviet-German treaty of 1926. At the same time these walls are also involved in modern history: Here, in the summer of 1972, the instruments of ratification of the USSR-FRG treaty which opened a new page in relations between our countries were exchanged. And it was here that we heard the opinion of the FRG foreign minister: These relations have "developed well on the basis of the Moscow treaty," and "mutual understanding between us has increased." This development has had a favorable influence on the progress of detente. In conclusion H. D. Genscher observed that the citizens of his country expect a further development of relations with the Soviet Union and the continuation of the detente process for they cannot see any sensible alternative and they do not want to return to the cold war. Therefore, he said, the FRG public positively welcomes the forthcoming visit, perceiving in it the intention of both sides to advance further along the path they have started.

Bundestag President K. Carstens also spoke, in particular, about the generally positive development of Soviet-West German relations. He declared that the FRG citizens positively assess the strengthening of ties with the Soviet Union, taking account of the Soviet Union's international prestige in Europe and throughout the world. In his turn, State Secretary K. Boelling, spokesman for the Federal Government, noted in a conversation that the federal chancellor displays a permanent and sincere interest in the forthcoming conversations and that L. I. Brezhnev's visit is regarded as an event of special importance which is of paramount significance--and not just for bilateral Soviet-West German relations. The visit provides an opportunity to impart fresh impetus to the policy of detente which requires daily attention and more and more new efforts.

W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, described this forthcoming event as an important landmark. With warmth he recalled his meetings with L. I. Brezhnev in Moscow, the Crimea and Bonn.

The head of the biggest party in the ruling coalition said that it is essential to extend detente to the military sphere as well and to limit the arms race. In this connection W. Brandt expressed his hope for success in the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. He called the Soviet proposal on the mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons "interesting" and expressed the opinion that it is worthy of businesslike discussion.

In general the theme of disarmament was raised quite frequently during our FRG tour. Obviously people are beginning to give serious thought to this problem. Indeed, it cannot fail to affect this country directly. It is known that Bonn plays a substantial role in the realization of NATO's military programs. Military spending is making it more difficult to overcome the economic adversities which the FRG, like the whole of the Western world, has been unable to avoid. Many people here realizeethat the FRG's prestige in contemporary Europe can only be linked to peaceful deeds and not the reverse. But the majority of interlocutors did not make specific statements about ways of solving the disarmament problem but limited themselves only to general wishes. The answers to our questions about the practical Soviet proposals on the mutual prohibition of neutron weapon production or about those contained, for instance, in the well-known action program for strengthening military detente in Europe, were of approximately the same nature. Nevertheless, the representatives of the government and of the ruling parties spoke of their desire to promote the cause of detente, disarmament, and the consolidation of peace in Europe, categorizing these tasks as among the most important in the FRG's policy.

But let us now turn to the parliamentary opposition. F.-J. Strauss, chairman of the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU), said that in principle his associates take a positive attitude to the development of both economic and political relations with the USSR. The CSU leader declared that the FRG's treaties with the Soviet Union and other socialist states are now mandatory and "must be observed." Then, however, the reservations followed. There were many of them and many words were expended on expressing these reservations. And what was left was an impression of inconsistency with the original statement.

H. Kohl, chairman of the Christian Social Union (CSU) and leader of the entire CDU/CSU rightwing opposition bloc, spoke of the interest of the FRG's political forces in the Soviet leader's visit since "the USSR is the FRG's most important and chief neighbor in Eastern Europe." He spoke of the need to draw conclusions from the lessons of history and to display a realistic approach to the present. CDU/CSU policy, in his words, proceeds from the existing basic international legal principles and among these, of course, are the Eastern treaties above all the Moscow treaty. H. Kohl did not qualify the need to observe this treaty with any "buts." He did not forget to broach the problem of disarmament, mentioned the need to renounce the use of force as a political means and repeatedly noted the FRG's interest in dialog and neighborliness with our country.

Naturally, we asked the leader of the Bonn opposition what, in that case, is meant by the pronouncements by a number of CDU representatives, in particular the recent statement by H. Kohl himself, to the effect that the Soviet Union's defense potential is "directed toward gaining other people's territories" and betrays "an intention to launch an offensive war against Western Europe." The CDU chairman set about denying the obvious fact that these unrealistic statements can only sow distrust of the USSR. He even got out the text of his speech, but a close look at it merely confirmed its author's lack of objectivity.

Unfortunately "theses" of this kind continue to be disseminated in the Federal Republic, especially by the Springer concern's newspapers. Their propaganda plainly contradicts the utterances of politicians and parliamentarians about the desirability of neighborliness and the FRG public's obvious desire to develop mutually advantageous cooperation with our country.

Those who are in the midst of the people, who have vital links with working people--West German communists--told us at a meeting in Duesseldorf that in the broad strata of the FRG population there is undoubtedly an understanding of the importance and benefit of further contacts with the Soviet Union. This view is even shared by many people who are not free from anticommunist prejudices. The desire for good relations with the USSR and the other socialist states reflects a craving for lasting peace.

In the 5 years since Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's first visit to the FRG, we were told at a meeting at the German Communist Party [DKP] board, many people in the country have seen for themselves the benefits of neighborliness with the Soviet Union. Economic ties make it possible to preserve hundreds of thousands of jobs under the crisis conditions. The decisive question for working people is the question of safeguarding lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world.

During the recent Bundestag debates on the neutron weapon, CDU/CSU representatives acted as instigators of the arms race policy. This propaganda, mixed with the "Soviet threat" fable, has acquired dangerous dimensions in the country, according to West German communists. The DKP regards it as its duty to expose the anti-Soviet lies and to show that socialism and peace are indivisible. During the forthcoming visit the DKP will hold a mass friendship rally in Cologne. The communists welcome the forthcoming visit, confident that it will be a new major contribution to the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Of course, Soviet-West German relations are not entirely smooth and even; there are difficulties. Some of the people we talked to told us about them. But they also pointed out other facts which determine the development of our ties. Regardless of sympathies and antipathies, there is an acknowledgement here of the Soviet Union's tremendous role in the modern world and the authority of the foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state. We have seen and felt the profound and positive impression made on the FRG by the first Soviet summit visit and the great respect for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's great role in achieving a change for the better in Soviet-West German relations and in the struggle to insure lasting peace.

The experience of recent years has been positive by and large and there are tangible possibilities for the further development of comprehensive ties between our countries and interaction in the sphere of strengthening peace and security in Europe. Therefore, political, business and public circles in the FRG are looking forward to the visit with optimism and are convinced that it will be a fine contribution to the development of Soviet-West German relations and impart fresh impetus to the consolidation and deepening of the detente process in the world.

IZVESTIYA ATTACKS UK MARSHAL'S ANTI-SOVIET REMARKS

LD0319162 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 3, TASS-- Under the heading "Bellicose Brasshat" today's IZVESTIYA carries the following article by its London correspondent Oleg Vasilyev:

Chief of the Defence Staff of Britain, Marshal of the Royal Airforce Neil Cameron was so much moved by the reception accorded him in Peking that he started fraternising with Chinese generals. This fraternisation on the grounds of anti-Sovietism was accompanied by such pronouncements from Cameron: Britain and China "are coming more and more together because we both have an enemy at our door whose capital is Moscow."

The British marshal for decades has been engaged in rhetorics that have a definite aim--that of preserving the cold war. He remained true to his favourite theme after being recently appointed the chief of the Defence Staff of Britain. In this capacity Cameron went to Peking at the head of a military delegation. By the way, he is the first among the high-ranking military of NATO countries to visit China. According to THE GUARDIAN, he tried to instill in China the idea that Britain and China must merge forces against the Soviet Union.

The openly incendiary call of the British marshal caused indignation of the British public. Member of Parliament, Labourite Frank Allaun said that Cameron's pronouncements are provocative ones and that they can only cloud international relations and worsen the prospects of detente.

Cameron's voyage to peking was the subject of extraordinary debates that were held yesterday in the House of Commons. The meaning of the strategy of NATO generals, said Labour MP Norman Atkinson, is military encirclement of the Soviet Union. The pronouncement of the chief of the defence staff of Britain should be regarded, above all, as an attempt of apologists of the arms race to ensure a sharp increase of the military of Western countries. Many members of Parliament demanded that Cameron should be removed from his post.

And what about the government? Did it reprimand the bellicose brasshat? Prime Minister James Callaghan said only in the House of Commons that the words of the chief of the Defence Staff change nothing in Britain's present relations with China and in its relations with the Soviet Union. As the REUTER agency reports, James Callaghan emphasized the importance of improvement of relations with the Soviet Union but at the same time made it plain that he supports Cameron's position in the "military aspect."

DOLGIKH HOLDS LISBON TALKS WITH PORTUGUESE CP LEADER

LD032235Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2010 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon--Talks between a CPSU delegation led by Vladimir Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee secretary and a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] led by Alvaro Cunhal, its general secretary, took place at the PCP Central Committee on 2 and 3 May.

The CPSU delegation today laid a wreath at the memorial of the victims of the fascist Tarrafal death camp where many antifascists and democrats including Bento Gocalves, a PCP general secretary, had died in the years of fascist dictatorship.

CPSU'S AFANASYEV VIEWS SPANISH-SOVIET, CPSU-PCE RELATIONS

LD031203Y Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 27 Apr-3 May 78 p 19 LD

[Unattributed, undated interview with Viktor Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA and member of the CPSU Central Committee. "PCE Congress, an event of Great Relevance"]

[Text] MUNDO OBRERO--What, in your view, are the prospects for Spanish-Soviet relations?

V. Afanasyev--I believe that the prospects for our relations are good. There are sufficient reasons for this. History has not cast a shadow on our mutual relations at all; no serious problems exist between us which could hinder their normal development. The Soviet people like and know the Spanish people--these proud and very talented people, these industrious and open people--well. The Spanish people resemble in character the Russian people, the Soviet people. In our country the interest in Spain's culture is tremendous--the classics of Spanish literature are published in very large editions. Both Cervantes with his magnificent Don Quixote and Rafael Alberti with his intelligent, pure while at the same time spirited verses are equally familiar to the Soviet people. I hope that millions of my fellow citizens will be able to admire the masterpieces of Goya, Velazquez, El Greco and other geniuses of Spanish painting. Why not organize exhibitions in the Soviet Union, and others of our painters in Spain?

My compatriots welcome with great enthusiasm and admiration the singers, dancers and so many other representatives of Spanish culture. May they come more frequently; full houses are guaranteed in advance.

Spanish-Soviet economic relations, despite the fact that their volume has not yet reached the desired level, are continuing to develop. Commercial exchange, for example, has quintupled over the past 5 years.

Joint Spanish-Soviet enterprises have been set up, we are initiating scientific and technical cooperation in the fishing sector, and so forth. The first Spanish national exhibition, which will open in Moscow next fall, is awaited with great interest in the Soviet Union.

In the same way the accumulation of positive experience is to be observed in the development of political relations between the Soviet Union and Spain. A sign of this could be our close cooperation on a whole series of essential questions before, during and after the Helsinki conference. Our positions on the Middle East, Cyprus and a whole series of topical international problems coincide or are close. It is necessary to continue developing political relations between our countries and to struggle jointly for peace, the peoples' security and disarmament.

MUNDO OBRERO--What is your opinion on the development of the democratic process in Spain?

Afanasyev--Positive, of course. You must bear in mind the fact that spectacular changes have occurred in such a short space of time: political parties have been legalized; the political amnesty has been implemented; positive reforms are being realized in the economy, education and so forth. It seems as though all of Spain, after almost 40 years of silence, has stood up and is starting to speak; but to speak not so much of its past as of its present and future. The Spanish, the working people of Spain, want to see their country a progressive, democratic and peace-loving country.

The democratic path upon which Spain has just embarked is the result, above all, of the struggle of the Spanish workers, the communists, the socialists and other progressive forces. However, it must be recognized that a definite contribution to the cause of the country's democratization was made by the statesmen who think realistically. The role played in this whole process by the King of Spain is known by everyone.

MUNDO OBRERO--What impression has the Ninth PCE Congress made on you?

Afanasyev--The congress was not a simple one. There was lively discussion both before it and during the sessions. It will take some time to draw a more profound conclusion on all this.

Nevertheless, it can be said right now that the holding of the first legal congress in 40 years of a party with more than 200,000 militants, a party of struggle with a rich history, with experience and traditions, is an event of great relevance. We Soviet communists hope that the PCE will continue to be in the future a struggling, revolutionary, worker party.

The CPSU delegation came to the congress to take a further step in the strengthening and development of cooperation and friendship between our parties and our peoples. Our relations are not ideal; it is essential to improve them, displaying both firmness of principles and good will.

We wish the Spanish communists and the Spanish people great successes in their struggle for democracy, socialism and peace throughout the world.

PCF ACCUSES FRENCH SOCIALISTS OF DUMPING JOINT PROGRAM

LD040812Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Paris, 3 May--TASS correspondents Vladimir Korochantsev and Aleksandr Mandrov report: A press conference devoted to the results of the plenum of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee held from 26 to 28 April took place here today.

Speaking to journalists, Georges Marchais, PCF secretary general, stressed that the planum, which was preceded by a broad democratic debate in all party organizations, analyzed in detail the political situation in the country following the March elections to the National Assembly and outlined future party activities.

G. Marchais stressed: The French Communists remain loyal to the Joint Government Program of the leftwing forces. All our forces are directed toward the creation of an alliance of the people of France in the name of truly democratic changes. He noted: Supported by facts, the Central Committee has shown that the Communist Party is in no way responsible for the failure of the leftwing forces at the elections.

At the same time the secretary general of the PCF stated that the entire responsibility for the failure of the leftwing forces falls on the Socialist Party, which has returned to the policy of social democracy and has departed from the alliance and the left forces' Joint Government Program.

G. Marchais said in conclusion: In the current situation the PCF will make every effort to expand its influence in the country, to strengthen its organization and to raise the efficiency of its activity. It will strive to create a mighty unification of the majority of the people around a single axis--the alliance of the leftwing forces.

ARAB WORLD INDIGNANT OVER CARTER'S REMARKS

LD031510Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Indignation in the Arab World at the U.S. Attitude"]

[Text] The Arab world has expressed strong indignation at the U.S. attitude toward the Middle East, the attitude expressed by President Carter at the White House reception in honor of Israeli Prime Minister Begin. The President's statements have assumed a candid anti-Arab nature. It is noteworthy that President Carter has denied the Palestinians the right to set up an independent state. He also stated that the United States does not consider Israel's complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories necessary.

This is the gist of Washington's lengthy talks about peace in the Middle East and about the imaginary change in the U.S. view regarding the Arabs' aspirations and rights the Israeli aggressor is violating.

Chairman of PLO's Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat has described this attitude by Washington as an actual retreat by the United States from the principles declared previously in the Soviet-U.S. Joint statement of October last year. It is true, as Yasir 'Arafat stressed, that that statement could have been a firm foundation for a practical settlement in the Middle East.

Many Arab newspapers write in this respect that such frankness in the U.S. attitude's support for Israel is indicative of the complete bankruptcy of those persons in the Arab world, who still allegedly say that Washington could play the role of subjective [as heard] mediator in settling the Middle East issue. As the Bahraini AKHBAR AL-KHLIJ writes, Washington's attitude shows the complete correctness of the opinion of those who do not consider the United States to be an objective mediator in settling the Middle East issue.

But it seems that this opinion, which enjoys support in the whole of the Arab world now, is still not acceptable to official Cairo. After President Carter's frank statements, As-Sadat still made a statement in which he said the United States is doing all it can to establish peace. It is obvious that this peace is an Israeli-U.S. peace. In other words, it is based on the conditions of the Arabs' capitulation to Tel Aviv and Washington and also on abandoning their legitimate rights and interests. Damascus Radio said that such statements by President as-Sadat are indicative of his intention to persist in his capitulatory course and in his cooperation with the imperialist forces that support and back the Zionist aggression.

Additional Report

LD031954Y Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 3 May 78 LD

["Aggressor Encouraged"--TASS headline]

[Text] Baghdad, May 3, TASS--The latest statement of President of the United States Carter in which he fully rejected the idea of creation of a Palestinian state, of recognition of the PLO and withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands has dispelled completely the illusions of those Arab regimes that were inclined to a compromise with Zionism, writes the Iraqi newspaper ATH-THAWRAH.

The principles of the U.S. policy, the newspaper writes, do not differ from the principles of world Zionism that are based on aggression and enslavement of peoples. Therefore, it is not surprising that the concessions made by reactionary Arab regimes have resulted in further strengthening of the Washington-Tel Aviv alliance and weakened the positions of Arab countries.

Damascus, May 3, TASS--Commenting on the statement of President Carter that the United States pledges itself to protect Israel's security and interests, the newspaper AL-BA'TH writes that despite this some Arab leaders, above all Egyptian President as-Sadat, continue repeating that solution of the Middle East conflict is in the hands of the United States. The newspaper writes that certain Arab circles try to present the matters in such a way as if such pronouncements were only a tactic of the White House aimed at ensuring concessions from the Begin government. Experience shows, however, that this is self-deception and an attempt to mislead others.

Amman, May 3, TASS--The Amman newspaper AL-AKHBAR writes today: "It is strange to hear As-Sadat louding [as received] the policy of the U.S. President precisely at a time when the whole world notes the growing closeness between the United States and Israel, when there are proofs that the United States fully ignores the demands of Arabs.

SITUATION IN LEBANON TENSE; ISRAEL REFUSES TO WITHDRAW

LD031347Y Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 3, TASS--The situation in Lebanon remains tense, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation of the south of Lebanon and Israel's stubborn refusal to comply with the U.S. Security Council's resolution Number 425. An Israeli patrol, despite the opposition of the U.N. peace force in Lebanon, yesterday intruded into the Kfar-Shuba village. The Purguz village was subjected to bombardment which lasted for many hours. Israeli war planes during yesterday repeatedly made flights over the Bekaa Valley and eastern Al-'Urqub, while Israeli warships stayed all the time in Lebanese territorial waters near the town of Tyre.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has told journalists in an interview that Lebanon will continue pressing for full withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Lebanese lands.

Plan for Fifth Column

LD031654Y Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 3, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes: Israel continues to grossly ignore the demands of the international community that its troops be immediately and fully withdrawn from the territoiry of south Lebanon. As was reported by the Israeli newspaper Jerusalem POST, Tel Aviv refused even to mention the date of such a withdrawal.

The aggressor does not conceal that he needed undisguised obstruction of the well-known decision of the U.N. Security Council to gain time and to try to form hurriedly "the fifth column" out of conservative Lebanese elements. According to designs of the authors of the plan, "the fifth column" is called upon to create favourable conditions for Zionism's new ventures. Meanwhile in Tel Aviv they prefer not to accentuate that such a policy would have been impossible without Washington's tacit and sometimes open approval. Things stand exactly in this way.

The following fact should be mentioned: Israel's refusal to set the date for the final withdrawal of its troops from the south of Lebanon followed immediately the negotiations held in the U.S. capital between President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Premier Menahem Begin, and also between leaders of foreign policy departments of both states. The point in question at these meetings--the American press pointed out--was further "coordination" of the political course of both countries.

The participants in the negotiations have tried once again to have a comprehensive settlement of Middle Eastern problems superseded by a separate deal between Israel and Egypt. They have agreed--behind Cairo's back--to set aside the previous scheme of drafting capitulatory decisions so as to impel Egypt to new concessions.

And finally, contrary to previous declarations of the White House on "a balanced" character of aircraft sales simultaneously to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt discussed in the American Congress where the U.S. administration submitted this project, will be aircraft deliveries to every of the mentioned countries separately. Considering the real political strength of the pro-Israeli lobby, many commentators believe that the planned "package" deal will finally result in the sale of planes to Israel alone.

Comparing all these facts, one can easily become convinced that despite alluring declarations of the striving for attaining a genuine peace in the Middle East, in the U.S. they are continuing conniving at the aggressor. But such actions do not bring nearer attainment of a comprehensive and durable peace in that region, but, as is shown by life, only make it more remote.

NABULUS MAYOR ASKS ISRAELIS TO LIFT CURFEW

LD031416Y Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 3, TASS--The state of siege has been continuing for the seventh day in the town of Nabulus on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. As earlier, it is prohibited to enter and leave the town. An acute shortage of food and water is experienced in Nabulus.

The municipal council of Nabulus strongly condemned at its meeting the accions of the occupation authorities and demanded that the curfew be lifted, unwarranted arrests ended and the supply of the town with food and necessities be allowed.

The telegram addressed by the mayor of Nabulus to the Israeli defence minister stresses that the all responsibility for the inhuman actions against the Arab residents of the town will be borne by the occupation authorities. These actions, the telegram stresses, run counter to the principles of the U.N. Charter and are a violation of human rights.

Telegrams are coming to the municipality of Nabulus from the municipal councils of other towns of the occupied West Bank of Jordan River expressing solidarity with the struggle of the inhabitants of Nabulus and condemning the policy of terror and arbitrary rule of the Israeli authorities against the Arab population.

FRENCH BUILDUP IN CHAD CONTRAVENES CEASE-FIRE ACCORD

LD031447Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent L. Volodin dispatch: "The Situation in Chad']

[Text] Paris--The French Air Force is delivering military equipment and ammunition to the Republic of Chad. In reporting this the Paris newspapers assert that about 10 transport planes are involved in this operation and are making the run from France, calling at Dakar and Abidjan.

At the same time, according to the press, 10 French Jaguar combat fighters have landed in the capital of the Republic of Chad.

French Defense Minister Y. Bourges confirmed in response to a question by communist deputies in the National Assembly that there are currently about 1,000 French military personnel in Chad. Commenting on the buildup of the French military presence in this African country the newspapers note that it is being carried out outside the framework of cooperation between the two states, which do not have a military agreement between them. The reason for this urgent delivery of troops, aircraft and military supplies is considered by the commentators to be the unstable situation in the Republic of Chad where, after the March agreement on a cease-fire between the government troops and the armed forces of the national liberation front, fighting has again broken out.

The cease-fire agreement envisaged, in particular, the reduction of French military forces in the country. However, the newspaper LE MATIN writes, "today everything points to the fact that instead of being reduced the french military presence is being stepped up." Official Paris circles, according to LE FIGARO, consider that France's aim is to "insure the security of French citizens living in the Republic of Chad and to help peace be restored in the country."

AFRICAN SOCIALISM'S PROBOURGEOIS POSITION DISCREDITS IT

LD021928Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Commentary on the theory of African socialism by "Soviet Africanologist" (Vladimir Kazman)]

[Text] The notion of African socialism first came into being (?in) the period of the struggle of African peoples for national liberation. The experience of imperialism and its colonialist policy caused profound hostility to the entire capitalist system and was one of the sources of that policy. The feelings promoted the penetration into Africa of ideas hostile to capitalism, and socialism was one of the most popular of those ideas. After studying some of the Western theories of socialism and transferring them to African soil the leaders of a number of newly liberated countries tried to substantitate them by referring to such peculiarities of African society as the communal system, public ownership of the land, collective work, mutual assistance and absence of any notable social differentiation. African socialism is regarded as something unique, as a theory based on African traditions and customs.

Still and all, in 1962 Guinea President Sekou Toure criticized the notion of African socialism. It is wrong to speak about African socialism, he said, just as it is wrong to speak about Algerian or American socialism, about Senegalese chemistry or Moroccan mathematics.

[Words indistinct] discovered that socialism is not just a dream of a better life for the mass of the people; it is not just a decent (?adjunct) to capitalism but the scientifically based theory of socialist revolution for building socialist society, the society where the main means of production are in public hands, where there is genuine democracy, a society guided by the working class--its most advanced group.

Some points from the theory of scientific socialism have been introduced into the theories of rebuilding African society along socialist lines. (?The changes) are being developed by those leaders who have renounced African socialism and taken the positions of revolutionary democracy. Such leaders express the interests of the working people for advanced revolutionary goals in the work of transforming society. They now stand at the head of the movement of socialist orientation. At the same time, in some countries concepts of African socialism were widely used in political life, becoming the main ideology of the social groups involved. In Senegal, Kenya and Tunisia the theory of African socialism grew less and less revolutionary in character and ideas of a class peace, gradual social and economic reforms were introduced into the foreground. Now that socialism has become the real force of our time the African bourgeoisie uses notions and terminology of the most advanced teaching of the present day to try and deceive the working masses to make them give up class struggle, to subordinate the proletariat and the peasantry (?for) its own selfish class interests.

The new generation of African socialism has led to the establishment of class contacts between its followers and rightwing socialists in the (?West) who, as it is well known, do not seek to rebuild the society along socialist lines. Western social democrats restrict their slogans to demanding reform of capitalism to secure a minor improvement in the position of the working class. It is a well known fact that when Madagascar was ruled by Tsiranana and his Social Democratic Party the local bourgeoisie grew richer and the popular masses grew poorer. The country remained heavily dependent on foreign investments.

The probourgeois position of African socialism tends to discredit it in the eyes of all genuinely progressive forces of the continent. Revolutionary democrats more and more often turn to ideas of scientific socialism. The Congolese Party of Labor, the MPLA Party of Labor and FRELIMO have proclaimed adherence to Marxism-Leninism. The ideologies of a whole group of parties become increasingly close to the main principles of scientific socialism. Among these parties are Chama Cha Mapinduzi of Tanzania, the National Liberation Front of Algeria, the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin and (Kiriangisi) of [name indistinct]. The theory of African socialism is losing followers. The only people who still support it are those who have connected their future with the capitalist way of development, who have departed from the positions of active struggle for the vital interests of the working masses.

SEYCHELLES UNION OFFICIAL SAYS ISLANDS ON SOCIALIST PATH

LD021233Y Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Victoria, May 2, TASS--The road to socialism is not a short road, but the working people of our country have firmly decided to go along this road, said the national secretary of the workers unions of the Seychelles Islands, France Bonte, who returned from Prague where he participated in the Ninth World Trade Union Congress.

Pointing out that the working people of the Seychelles Islands are playing an increasing role in deciding the destines of the country and the tasks of national construction, France Bonte said that the forming of a single national association of trade unions of Seychelle Islands is of great importance. It is only unity and joint actions of the working people that can achieve genuine political and economic progress of the country, F. Bonte stressed.

ETHIOPIAN PROGRAM A MAJOR DOCUMENT FOR REVOLUTIONARY AFRICA

LD031838Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Two years have passed since Ethiopia published its program of national democratic revolution. Our commentator regards it as a major document for revolutionary democratic forces not only in Ethiopia but in Africa as a whole.

To determine the character of any revolution, he points out, it is essential to know against whom it is aimed, who carries it out and what its immediate and long-term objectives are. The Ethiopian program in fact answers all these cardinal questions. The Ethiopian revolution, it says, is a struggle between two fronts: on the one hand it is feudal lords, the comprador and bureaucratic bourgeoisie and their supporter and ally, imperialism; on the other hand it is a wide front of revolutionary forces based on an alliance of the workers and peasants.

In Ethiopia the struggle had developed in favor of the revolutionary forces even prior to the adoption of the program of the national democratic revolution. The base of feudalism and monarchy had actually been fully destroyed and possibilities for the restoration of capitalism had been reduced sharply. The program of the national democratic revolution proclaims a firm course for socialist orientation. For the first time in the short yet eventful history of the Ethiopian revolution it has been clear that a working class party guided by Marxism-Leninism should become the political leader of the revolution. Reports coming in from Ethiopia show that despite the extremely complicated situation inside the country and around it a major work is under way to set up such a party there.

The program of the national democratic revolution has not remained on paper. Its ideas are taking concrete form in the country's everyday life. It is in response to this factor that internal and external counterrevolutionaries have sharply stepped up their activities. They no longer conceal either in slogans or methods that their chief goal is to wipe out the Ethiopian revolution.

The country is experiencing great problems. It is short of skilled personnel, funds and it lacks experience. Shots fired from around the corner and shooting on the borders follow in close succession. Yet major operations launched by reactionaries failed one after another. They proved powerless to defeat the revolution by intimidation, terror or military strength. When we say that the developments in Ethiopia are part of the world revolutionary process we mean not only the depth and importance of the Ethiopian revolution: We mean that fighting Ethiopia is not alone. It has on its side the world of socialism and progressive forces throughout the world.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN, GROMYKO CONGRATULATE AFGHAN LEADERS

LD031811Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1749 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 3 May--Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin have sent a telegram to Nur Mohammad Taraki. In it, they convey hearty congratulations in connection with his election to the high offices of chairman of the Revolutionary Council and head of government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and wishes for great success in his activities for the benefit of the Afghan people and in the interests of Afghanistan's national and social progress.

We express firm confidence, the telegram of the Soviet leaders says, that relations of lasting friendship and fruitful all-round cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality, good-neighborliness, respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs will develop and strengthen between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, has sent a telegram to Hafizollah Amin in which he conveys hearty congratulations and best wishes in connection with his appointment to the offices of deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. I express the hope, the telegram says, that Soviet-Afghan relations will strengthen and develop in the spirit of close cooperation, good-neighborliness and friendship in the interests of peace and international security.

WORLD RECOGNITION OF NEW AFGHAN REPUBLIC GROWING

LD031844Y Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1300 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] According to information received from Kabul, a (?regular) session of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] was held under the chairmanship of Nur Mohammad Taraki, prime minister and head of state of the DPA. According to Afghanistan Radio, it was decided at this session to seize and nationalize the assets that previously belonged to the Nadir Shah family, former rulers of Afghanistan. According to these reports, these assets will henceforth belong to the hard-working people of Afghanistan.

The radio reports that the recognition of the DRA by various countries of the world is growing. Afghanistan Radio reported that on 30 April Aleksandr Puzanov, Soviet ambassador in Kabul, met with Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council, and told him that the USSR Government has extended recognition to the DRA. Afghanistan Radio reports that the Afghan Government has been recognized by several other countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, India, Cuba and others.

According to a Radio Afghanistan report, a note handed to Head of State and Prime Minister Nur Mohammad Taraki by the Indian ambassador in Kabul says that India and Afghanistan have long-standing historical relations. Both governments belong to the nonalined group of nations and their views on most international issues are similar. The note says that the Indian Government will work to consolidate cooperation and friendship between the Afghan and Indian peoples and both countries' governments.

A statement by the Republic of Cuba issued in Havana regarding the recognition of DPA says that the Cuban Government desires cooperation with the Afghan Government both with regard to bilateral relations and within the nonalined movement.

Afghan Statement on Foreign Policy

LD040550Y Moscow TASS in English 0530 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 4, TASS--Head of State and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki declared that the new government of the country will pursue an independent and peace-loving foreign policy based on the peaceful coexistence principles. Speaking on Kabul Radio, he stressed that Afghanistan will further pursue the nonalignment policy.

Nur Mohammad Taraki described as a "shameless lie" the reports in the Western press that there were allegedly mass murders during the recent events in Kabul.

New Government Meets

LD041214Y Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 4, TASS--As reported by Kabul Radio, a meeting of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has taken place in the Afghan capital under the chairmanship of Nur Mohammad Taraki. It heard reports on the work of ministries and also a report on the situation in the country. The report notes that tranquility and order prevail throughout Afghanistan, offices and shops are functioning normally.

BANGLADESH FOREIGN SECRETARY VISITS MOSCOW 25-27 APR

LD031449Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--T. Hussain, foreign secretary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, was in Moscow 25-27 April. He had meetings with V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and other responsible personnel in the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry. Consultations were held during which an exchange of opinions took place on international problems, including questions of the forthcoming UN General Assembly session on disarmament. The sides discussed the state of relations between the USSR and Bangladesh and expressed mutual interest in further developing friendship and cooperation in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the strengthening of peace and neighborliness in Asia and throughout the world.

SOVIET, PAKISTANI LEADERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS MESSAGES

LD031225Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Pakistan, Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin sent Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Gen Mohammad Zia-ul-Hao, head of the Pakistani Government, a telegram expressing congratulations and good wishes to the friendly Pakistani people.

In a telegram sent to L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin in connection with the noteworthy date, the Pakistani leaders on their part sent cordial congratulations to the leaders and peoples of the Soviet Union.

The telegrams express confidence that the relations of neighborliness and cooperation that have grown up between the two countries will be further developed in the interests of the Soviet and Pakistani peoples, of the consolidation of peace and security in Asia, and of deepening the process of international detente.

USSR LAUNCHES PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN IN EAST KASHMIR

LD011033Y London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Apr 78 p 6 LD

[J.N. Sathu Srinagar dispatch: "Communist Books Sent to Kashmir"]

[Text] The Soviet Union in recent months has begun to show increased interest in Ladakh, eastern Kashmir, which borders China, Tibet and Pakistan.

Russian interest seems limited mainly to circulation of communist literature in the strategic mountain area among the 110,000 Buddhist and Moslem inhabitants. Two jeep-loads arrived in Ladakh district late last year.

This followed the arrival in Srinagar, capital of Kashmir, of three Russians who had detailed discussions with local communists and sympathisers from Ladakh and about the same time two Russians reportedly visited Ladakh, apparently as tourists.

According to observers in Srinagar, Russian activity seems designed to counter any move by Peking to extend its influence in an area close to Chinese-occupied Tibet.

BRIEFS

INDIAN AMBASSADOR IN KIEV--Gujral, Indian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, visited Kiev 26-28 April. The guest was received by Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Shevel, and met with Ukrainian Deputy Minister of Higher and Secondary Special Education Kolosova, Kievskiy Gorispolkom First Deputy Chairman Lavrukhin, and Osnach, Presidium chairman of the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The ambassador delivered a speech at a solemn meeting held in the Kiev Civil Aviation Engineering Institute on the 31st anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between the USSR and India. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 29 Apr 78 AU]

FRESH FIGHTING IN SOUTHERN THAILAND REPORTED

LD031252Y Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 3, TASS--Guns are again thundering in the jungles of southern Thailand. Thailand and Malaysian troops supported by police detachments have launched a fresh major joint punitive operation against guerrillas in the area of the town of Betong. The plan of the operation provides for the use of aircraft.

The area near Tanot north of Betong was a scene of particularly heavy fighting. Guerrillas offered particularly fierce resistance to army units there. By launching lightning counterattacks and laying ambushes they inflicted considerable losses in manpower to the regular troops and then hid in the jungles. In spite of massive artillery support all the attempts of the punitive troops to destroy guerrilla detachments have proved to be a failure.

KULIK NAMED NEW USSR AMBASSADOR TO MALAYSIA

LD271033Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 78 p 6 LD

["Diary" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Boris Trofimovich Kulik USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Malaysia.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Vladimir Nikolayevich Bendryshev from the post of USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Malaysia in connection with his transfer to other work.

VIETNAM CP OFFICIAL HITS CAMBODIA DURING MAY DAY SPEECH

LD031353Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 30 April TASS--A public meeting of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] capital was held here today on the occasion of the third anniversary of the total liberation of Vietnam and the international festival of working people--1 May.

Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Politburo, addressed the meeting and warmly greeted the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and all the working people of the world on behalf of the Vietnamese working class and all the working people. He noted that in the 3 years which have passed since the Vietnamese people's great historic victory on 30 April 1975 important changes have occurred in Vietnam.

Regarding questions of SRV foreign policy Nguyen Van Linh noted that the situation on the Vietnam-Cambodia border remains tense and relations between the two countries are deteriorating because of the anti-Vietnamese policy of the Cambodian authorities. The present authorities in Cambodia, the speaker said, are deliberately creating tension on the border and are coming out against the Vietnamese people--their friend in combat who fought shoulder to shoulder with the people of Cambodia and secured victory. They categorically refuse to hold talks and are continuing to use their armed forces to attack various regions of Vietnam and to carry out cruel crimes against the Vietnamese people. Our unchangeable position, Nguyen Van Linh stressed, consists in decisively defending the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. We sincerely wish the Cambodian side to give a positive answer to our government's proposals.

Ton Duc Thang, president of the SRV; Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and other Vietnamese leaders attended the meeting.

MOSCOW PLANT MEETING MARKS VIETNAM LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD021003Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--A rally was held 27 April at the Dorogomilovskiy Frunze chemical plant in Moscow to mark the third anniversary of the total liberation of south Vietnam. The chemical plant is a collective member of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

The speaker noted that the Vietnamese people's victory created conditions for the unification of the country and the building of socialism. They wished the working people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam big successes in building a new life.

Nguyen Huu Khieu, Vietnamese ambassador to the USSR, expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people for the comprehensive international assistance which they gave to Vietnam at the time of the liberation struggle and on which the Vietnamese people rely in implementing the decisions of the Fourth Vietnam Workers Party Congress.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL DISCUSSES MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

LD030839Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Under the Banners of Labor and Peace"]

[Text] The land of the soviets is welcoming May Day solemnly and joyfully. Red calico banners and placards; gay songs and the cheerful sound of bands playing; the vast sea of those taking part in the festive demonstrations--this is how the builders of communism will celebrate May Day. Our brothers in the states of the socialist community and working people in all countries of the world will go out to take part in demonstrations and meeting with us on the day of the working people's international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism. The communists' militant appeal--"Proletarians of the world, unite!"--is resounding widely over the planet.

Soviet people are comming to the glorious international holiday in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. Inspired by the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and by the new USSR Constitution, millions of working people are struggling with enthusiasm and creative energy for the successful fulfillment of the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and for the further growth of the motherland's economic and defense potential. Our people unanimously approve and support the party's domestic and foreign policy and the multifaceted activity of its Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The peoples of the fraternal socialist countries march in single formation with the people of the Soviet Union. Marxism-Leninism--the mighty ideological weapon of the planet's working people in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of socialism and communism--serves as the banner of the builders of the new society. The world system of socialism--the decisive force of the anti-imperialist struggle and the main bulwark of peace, democracy and social progress--is developing and strengthening with each passing year.

As a result of the tireless activity of the Soviet Union, the other countries of the socialist communist and all peace-loving forces, a shift that is the determining one for the present world situation--the shift toward the relaxation of international tension--has been successfully achieved. Detente is not a theory, slogan, or good intention, but represents perfectly specific and tangible deeds. The successes of detente were won with difficulty, in a strenuous struggle. The struggle for the further fate of detente never ends and sometimes acquires growing keenness and intensiveness.

There is no task more important or more relevant to the fate of every person on earth now than the consolidation of peace, people's security and disarmament. "To reduce the threat of the outbreak of a new world war and people's mass destruction by nuclear weapons--that is the central direction of our struggle for peace under present-day conditions," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress.

Recently, the opponents of decente and disarmament in the Western countries have raised and continue to raise a propaganda ballyhoo, disseminating fabrications concerning the menacing military supremacy of the Warsaw Pact states over the NATO bloc in Europe and the Soviet Union's allegedly aggressive intentions. This serves as a cover for actions that are really dangerous and aggressive: the whipping up of the arms race; the buildup of military forces; the poisoning of the international atmosphere with the venom of fear, suspicion and hostility

That is why the CPSU Central Committee's militant May Day slogan--to struggle to intensify detente and extend it to all continents, and to expose the intrigues of the forces of aggression, revanchism and reaction--is meeting with a broad response among the peoples of all countries.

Our party is calling for the intensification of the struggle for the ending of the arms race and for universal and complete disarmament and is calling for resolute opposition to the production of the neutron bomb. The development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction must be prohibited.

Under the conditions of the futher exacerbation of the general crisis of capitalism and the enormous scope of the strike movement in the capitalist countries, the role of the international working class and its militant vanguard--the communist and workers parties, staunch fighters against imperialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism--is raised still further. May the unity and cohesion of the communists of the entire world strengthen on the unshakable basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Soviet people have proven and continue to prove by practical deeds their solidarity with the peoples who have attained liberation from the colonial yoke and are struggling courageously for the consolidation of national independence and social progress. Our party and all Soviet people send warm greetings to those who are struggling against imperialism and racism and all vestiges of colonialism and for freedom and independence in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and against the oppression of the imperialist monopolies, reaction and fascism and for their countries' free and independent development. In close union with the fraternal socialist countries and the other peace-loving states, the Soviet Union will continue to persistently strive for the total liquidation of the consequences of Israeli aggression and the establishment of just peace for all states and peoples of the Near East.

We are ardent supporters of the implementation of the final act of the all-European conference and of Europe's transformation into a continent of peace, security, cooperation and social progress. The USSR advocates the consolidation of peace, cooperation and neighborly relations and the insuring of security in Asia.

Welcoming the holiday of the great worldwide army of labor, Soviet people are proud that the USSR, in accordance with the principles of proletarian internationalism, is doing everything to strengthen the mighty, invincible alliance of the three main revolutionary forces of the present day: World socialism, the international proletariat, and the national liberation movement. On the eve of May Day, which our people are celebrating in the mighty ranks of the working people of the world, they proclaim with their dear Leninist Party:

"Long live the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union!

"May the program elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of the peoples be implemented in full!"

KOMSOMOL PLENUM ELECTS CENTRAL COMMITTEE OFFICIALS

LD281515Y Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] TASS--The first plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee elected by the 18th Komsomol Congress was held 28 April. Organizational questions were discussed.

The plenum elected B.N. Pastukhov first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

V.V. Grigoryev, V.A. Guseynov, A.P. Derevyanko, A.V. Zhuganov, V.M. Mishin, Z.G. Novozhilova, D.A. Okhromiy, A.V. Fedulova, and D.N. Filippov were elected secretaries and Bureau members of the Komsomol Central Committee. A.G. Bortsov, V.G. Volchikhin, V.N. Ganichev, E.G. Gafurzhavov, V.S. Glebov, A.N. Kolyakin, A.I. Korniyenko, I.Ye. Lysenko, V.G. Sidorik, K.S. Sultanov, and G.I. Yanayev were elected Komsomol Central Committee Bureau members. N.Ye. Andrianov, V.S. Baltrunas, V.P. Groshev, V.A. Katunin, S.P. Kuleshov, K.M. Platonov and B.N. Rogatin were elected candidate members of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum appointed A.V. Fedulova chairman of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Pioneers Organization Central Council.

Honorary Komsomol badges were presented to V.A. Zhitenev, S.G. Arutyunyanan and V.S. Yaroshovets at the plenum.

Comrade I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

A session of the Komsomol Central Auditing Commission was held. V.B. Arsentyev was elected chairman.

AVOIDANCE OF 'HARMFUL EXTREMES' IN STAGE PRODUCTIONS URGED

LD030931Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[N. Potapov article: "The Classic and Modern Times"]

[Excerpts] We are living witnesses of and participants in the profound transformations which occurred in the spiritual life of our society after the victory of October. The Soviet people legitimately consider themselves the heirs of the best things created by the history of mankind in the area of artistic culture. The efforts of our party and state are aimed at satisfying as much as possible the spiritual demands of the broad masses and their desire to have access to the lasting values of their own and world art.

"The meeting the best human minds dreamed about," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the jubilee report "Great October and the Progress of Mankind," "the historic meeting of labor and culture, has taken place. In the history of our country and the history of all world culture this was a turning point of tremendous importance."

Our multinational literature and art, which have at their disposal first-class creations in all genres and a large detachment of the most original masters, are a powerful factor in today's artistic life and its progressive movement.

A caring and truly proprietary attitude to everything which comprises the glory and pride of literature and art is a tradition of the cultural policy of the CPSU and Soviet state. It is well known that in the first post-October years appeals were often made under the flag of establishing something "new" to jettison the creativity of many leading figures of the fatherland's culture and to declare Repin, Glinka, Tchaikovsky and Tolstoy "outdated." V.I. Lenin came out decisively against nihilist underevaluations of the past's artistic gains.

"We must preserve what is beautiful," V.I. Lenin said, "take it as a model and proceed from it even if it is 'old.' Why must we turn away from what is truly fine and reject it as a starting point for further development simply on the grounds that it is 'old'? Why must we bow down to what is new, as if it were a god, to which we must submit simply because 'it is new?'"

Our approach to the spiritual heritage of the past was and remains consistently a class approach; it is imbued with a spirit of concrete historicism. Its basis is Lenin's teaching on two cultures and on the contradiction in class society between elements of the advanced democratic culture of a given nation and bourgeois, reactionary culture. In his works, the brilliant creator of our party and state not only exposed the anti-scientific essence of ideas about national culture as a single stream but also provided models of a Marxist analysis of the contradictions in the creations of a number of outstanding artists of the past, showing the link between these contradictions and the sociohistoric conditions of social life.

Lenin's series of articles on Tolstoy represents one of the pinnacles of Marxist esthetic thought. And today, 70 years after the publication of the first of these articles, Lenin's methodological analysis of Tolstoy's creativity and world outlook in all its complexities and contradictions has not lost one iota of its principled importance. The forthcoming 150th anniversary of the birth of this brilliant artist of words and merciless critic of the bourgeois estate structure is a good pretext, relying on Lenin's theses and conclusions, to forcefully show that which is imperishable and great in Tolstoy's heritage, and which made him the "mirror of the Russian revolution" who belongs to the future. "This heritage," Vladimir Ilich stressed, "is taken over by and is being worked on by the Russian proletariat." To work on the heritage means to interpret it from the position of a Marxist world outlook; to see its real values and true contradictions; to use the humane revolutionary force of the classics in educating the new man of society. Lenin's lessons are irreplaceable for those who wish to distinguish in the heritage of the past the living from the dead, the progressive from the reactionary, and who want to go into the most complex phenomena of the contemporary artistic process.

The works comprising the classics contain something important for all times and help one to recognize the greatness of the human spirit and its unquenchable longing for beauty and perfection. The movement of history reveals aspects in them that were hitherto unknown.

Every area of art has its own peculiarities of interaction with the artistic heritage. At the same time the practice and theory of the art of socialist realism have worked out certain criteria and principles, the pursuit of which today render fruitful the relations between artists of the theater and screen and the works of artists long since gone. They are based on a respectful attitude to the original, its ideological conception and esthetic nature. The classics were and remain a school of mastery for people of the theater and an irreplaceable teacher of taste to aduiences of many millions. They are incompatible with formalist "innovations."

By its very nature the theater is always contemporary, firmly fixed in the atmosphere of the present day. Universal formulas for staging classics can hardly be suitable here. The theatrical worker cannot become like that heir to the classics who preserve them--let us make use of Lenin's expression here--"like an archivist preserves old paper." Tradition only lives in the theater when it is impregnated with the creative seeking and living thought of a stage artist sensitive to the call of the times.

In assimilating the dramatic classics and widely known works of opera and ballet, Soviet theater has accumulated experience and traditions which have won it merited prestige not only within the country but in the international arena. Productions whose creation was assisted by our top producers, choreographers, directors and artists are currently running on many of the world's stages. Modern in their resonance and in the nature of production decisions, they entrance audiences and viewers with the depth of reading of the original.

Against the background of what is best among the gains of Soviet art and what defines the present level of its development, harmful extremes are particularly intolerable. On the one hand, it is a question of barren and unimaginative thought, offering the viewer either a lifeless copy to an original that is full of inner life or an inferior imitation of recent productions of it. On the other hand, it is a question of subjective self-will giving rise to a stage version of a classical work which distorts its ideological and esthetic essence and deforms its artistic structure.

The deliberate updating of the classics with the aim of "bringing them closer" to the modern viewer and listener is a fruitless path. The artificial parallels and forced associations individual producers were so fond of in the recent past and are still fond of are evidence of their primitive comprehension both of the problems of today and of the unfading value of the classics, which bear not only the imprint of immortality but also the features of the time they were born in. They are alive and strong through their lofty thoughts on man, their humanistic inspiration, the dream of social justice and the moral lesson that is included in the very essence of the artistic concept of the work. Reserves and impetus for a fresh and profound interpretation leading away from theatrical cliches and simultaneously firmly linked with tradition must be sought in the masterpiece itself, in its innermost core. Genuine love for the classics obliges you to immerse yourself in the essence of their creations, and in seeking new points of emotional contact with their moral and social problems.

In our country a talented work of literature or art is regarded as national property. Naturally, this also fully applies to the classics--the gold of the country's artistic culture. This idea permeates very many letters from PRAVDA readers.

The creative daring of the artist--whether producer, director or actor--must have as its goal the profound revelation of the concrete historical content and the meaning for all mankind of the materpiece, as well as the display of the moral and philosophical charge which makes it live through the ages and relevant to each living generation. A solicitous attitude to the classics of drama and music and fidelity to the designs of their great creators have been and remain the ethical principle of our art. Activeness in mastering and interpreting them is a manifestation of the party spirit of the artist and his ideological and professional maturity.

In work on the classical heritage, workers in the theater, music, cinema and television have the right to count on more active help from literary-artistic criticism and art history and criticism. Theory and criticism are called upon to seriously discuss and profoundly interpret questions of the classical heritage and elaborate a genuinely scientific approach to the creative practice of our day and to questions of the interpretation of works of classical and contemporary art. The fundamental principles of Marxist-Leninist esthetics are a reliable support in this vitally important work. Of course, it is necessary to have a solicitous and respectful attitude not only to the works of past eras, but in general to all the good works of contemporary art which achieve public recognition.

In our country the artist's labor is surrounded by the people's love and respect. The contribution of workers in literature and art to the great cause of communist building and to educating the person of the future was evaluated at its true worth at the 25th CPSU Congress. The Leninist party provides all the conditions for the treasure house of mature socialist culture to be enriched with more and more new talented works. "We are in favor of an attentive attitude to the creative quest, the full revelation of the individuality of gifts and talents, the diversity of wealth of forms and styles elaborated on the basis of the method of socialist realism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said from the platform of the party forum.

The process of artistic understanding is endless. This refers not only to the reflection of life in art but also to the knowledge of art itself in its highest manifestations. Our society has an interest in discovering the classics anew on the stage and the screen, and in introducing more and more new generations of Soviet people to the great works.

The classics are our ally in building the most just and free society in the history of mankind, a society our great predecessors dreamed of.

MASHEROV ATTENDS MINSK IDEOLOGICAL AKTIV MEETING

LD031910Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] A meeting of the Belorussian capital today of the ideological aktiv of the republic and the Belorussian Military District was devoted to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's reminiscences "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" and to the tasks ensuing from them for the aktiv.

Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, noted that these works showed the greatness and eternal significance of the war and labor feats of the Soviet people. The force of their emotional effect on readers lies in the fact that behind every page and every line of these brilliant documents is the experience of the unflinching commissar and war hero who covered the difficult paths of the from the first shot to the victory salute. They reflect the experience of a direct participant in the selfless labor effort of the reconstruction period, and the wisdom of the outstanding politician and statesman.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL AKTIV ON BREZHNEV BOOKS

LD021519 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 April, under the headline "Living and Working in a Leninist Manner," published the apparent text of a speech by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, at a 24 April conference of the Moscow ideological aktiv devoted to Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" and to the tasks of the Moscow City party organization in the ideological-political and patriotic education of the city's working people.

Grishin praises Brezhnev's books and notes that their content "is directly linked with present-day tasks and with prospects for the further development of Soviet society. They force us to concentrate attention again and again on the urgent tasks and demand of communist building that we display an implacable attitude toward shortcomings and seek the more effective use of all our reserves and potential. This is above all the enormous mobilizing role of these works. This is the main thing which must be borne in mind in their study and propaganda."

Grishin goes on to note that "particular attention in 'Rebirth' is paid to the question of criticism and self-criticism. With specific examples taken from the extremely rich practice of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's party activity, the book argues that criticism is the most important instrument of the work of party organizations and that it is useful and essential not only in cases when obvious errors are already in plain view but also for preventive ends, when not all opportunities for improving work are being exploited, or when a tendency toward stagnation and sluggishness manifests itself.

"Principled criticism and self-criticism provide an opportunity to penetrate to the heart of the matter, resolve it on a party basis and overcome mistakes, incompetence and elements of subjectivism.

"These provisions of L.I. Brezhnev's books are particularly topical, since not all raykoms and party organizations are yet skillfully using the methods of criticism and self-criticism. At times we encounter instances when principled party appraisals are not given to negative phenomena, and there are serious ommissions in activity connected with implementing the business-like proposals and critical observations of working people. Certain leaders who react badly to criticism from below, seeing it as undermining their authority, are also encountered. There are instances of overt or covert suppression of criticism.

"In struggling against such phenomena, CPSU raykoms, party committees and bureaus must be guided by L.I. Brezhnev's instructions: 'Whoever ceases to welcome criticism is lost to the cause.' Correct utilization of the method of criticism and self-criticism is an indispensable condition for improving the style of our work, implementing the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum, and improving quality and efficiency in every sector."

Grishin continues his speech by citing Brezhnev's experience as a political worker and leader, noting that in his books, Brezhnev "tells how he usually managed to find a common language with people, although he did not adopt any special methods for this. Whether it was a question of serious matters or a comradely talk, he tried to behave simply and equably. And he always told the truth, however bitter. In this connection Leonid Ilich warns against showing deliberate familiarity, hypocrisy and being too keen and giving orders--they should only be used in exceptional cases."

Grishin goes on to note that "I think everyone will have remembered Leonid Ilich's words on the repellent nature of the habit of raising one's voice at people, which is not widespread but still exists among some leaders. He stresses that neither the economic nor party leader should forget that his subordinates are subordinates only in service, and that they do not serve the director or chief but the cause of the party and state. And in this respect all are equal. Anyone who lets himself depart from this truth, which is immutable in our system, is hopelessly compromising himself and losing his authority."

The full 6,000 word apparent text of the Grishin speech will be published in an upcoming issue of the JPRS publication TRANSLATIONS ON USSR POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS.

GEORGIAN DIRECTOR INVOLVED IN LANGUAGE RIOTS ARRESTED

LD021037Y Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Apr 78 p 7 LD

[Text] Western press agencies report that Georgian film director (Avtandil Imnaze) has been arrested at his home in Tbilisi, capital of Georgia. He is apparently accused of having played a leading role in the recent demonstrations in Georgia protesting against the abandonment of Georgian as the republic's official language, a measure which has since been annulled by the commission editing the new Georgian Constitution.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA ANNOUNCES ONE-THIRD OF SPRING CROPS ALREADY SOWN

LD032054Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today that various spring crops have been sown on 51.5 million hectares of the area by 2 May; 1/3 of the spring crop area has been occupied. Sowing of sunflowers, sugar beet and grain crops is being completed in the southern European part of the country. Seeding machines have gone out onto the rice plantations of southern Ukraine and Northern Caucasus. Healthy shoots have appeared throughout this zone and winter grain is developing well. The tempo of the work in the Non-Chernozem Zone has been held up somewhat lately because of the poor weather, but sowing is still proceeding in all oblasts here. The main job in the eastern regions of the country, the Urals, Siberia and North Kazakhstan now is to preserve moisture; mass working of the soil is underway everywhere there.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROCESS FOR 3 MAY

LD040247 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 3 May reports that cotton sowing has been completed in Uzbekistan. The republic has pledged to sell 5.55 million tons of raw cotton to the state this year.

The same broadcast also reports that as of the morning of 3 May 150,000 hectares of early spring crops had been sown in Tatarskaya ASSR. It also says that the harvesting of hay has begun in Kazakhstan and Chechen-Ingushskaya ASSR.

At 1100 GMT Mocow Radio reports that the farms of Rostovskaya Oblast (RSFSR) have completed the sowing of sunflowers, a crop covering 400,000 hectares. The oblast has pledged to sell 600,000 tons of sunflowers to the state this year, the report adds. The same broadcast also reports that Voronezhskaya Oblast (RSFSR) has completed the sowing of sugar beets. The crop occupies 250,000 hectares.

The 1100 GMT newscast also reports that in Latvia the mass sowing of grain crops began about 10 days earlier than usual this year, but that the onset of unexpectedly cold weather and snow stopped the work for a few days in some western and central regions. The report adds that farms in Liyepayaskiy and Takumskiy rayons have made the greatest progress, with over 50 percent of the allotted areas already sown, but it provides no other specific figures.

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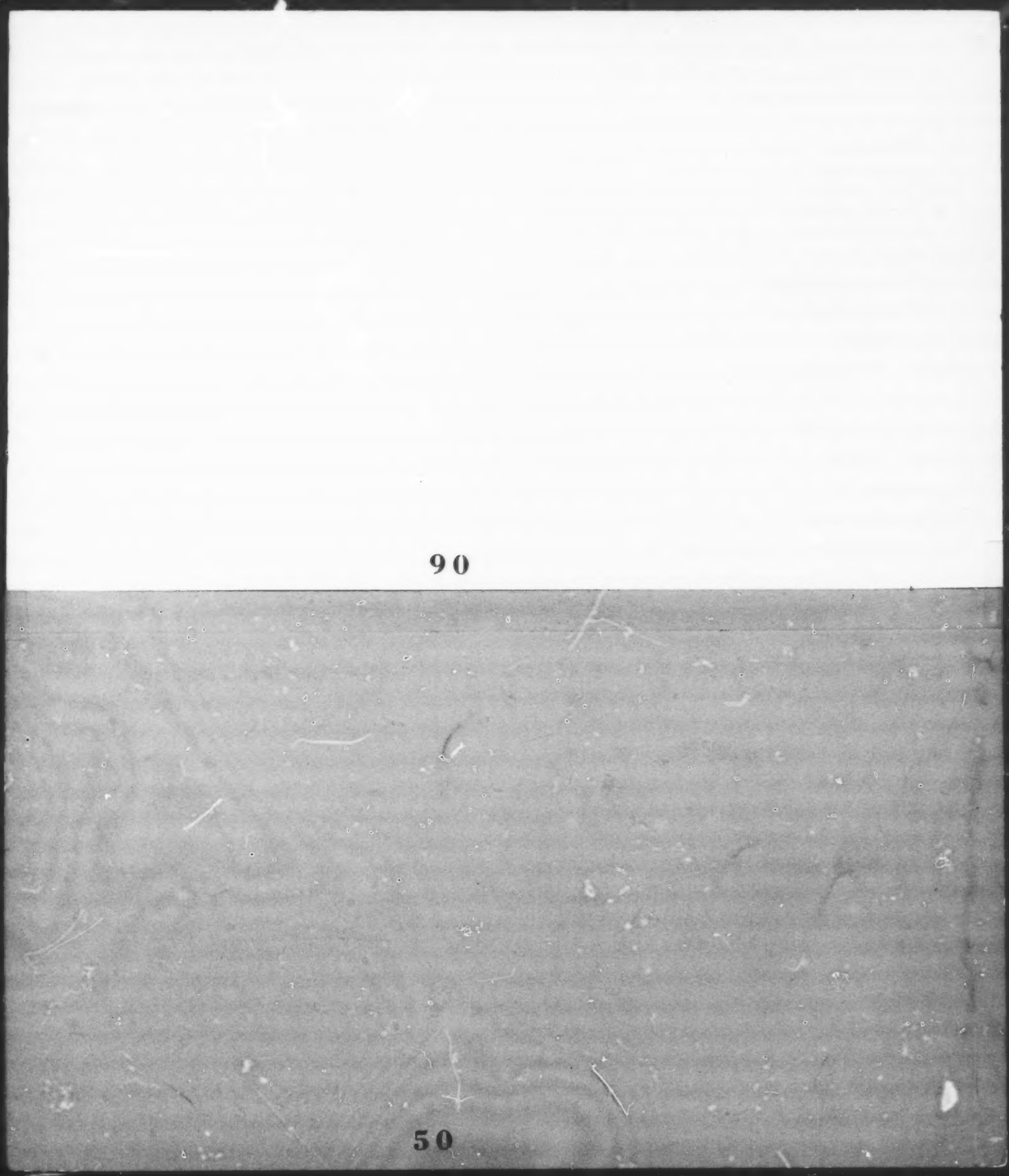
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